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VEGETABLE Situation

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THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
July 27, 1976

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The *Vegetable Situation* is published in February, May, August, and November.

SUMMARY

Summer *fresh vegetable* supplies may be only slightly smaller than a year earlier, based on average yields of the past 3 years. In addition, a larger summer onion acreage would probably be offsetting so that total output of fresh vegetables in the summer quarter would be very close to the 1975 figure. With fresh vegetable prices to growers already substantially below a year earlier, the usual summer seasonal decline will seem longer in 1976.

Supplies of onions, peppers, and celery will probably be more generous, but reduced amounts of lettuce, cabbage and tomatoes may be expected. A larger supply of watermelons will not likely offset tonnage from a reduced cantaloup and honeydew acreage.

With large carryovers of most important *canned and frozen vegetables*, the industry has planned substantial cutbacks in 1976 processed vegetable production. Average yields from 14 percent less acreage would result in materially smaller packs of several leading vegetables. Nonetheless, total supplies are expected to be ample.

The California tomato crop may be large enough to result in continued heavy supplies of tomato products, provided there are no prolonged plant closings because of labor-management disputes. It is estimated that a shutdown through the first week in August may result in about a 10- to 15-percent loss of the crop in California. Canned pea supplies again may be too large for normal expected use. However, acreage cuts in sweet corn and snap beans promise smaller packs and reduced supplies for 1976/77. For other canned vegetables—beets, sauerkraut, and lima beans—some further cuts would be in line with recent annual use. The total supply of frozen vegetables in 1976/77 promises to be smaller than a year earlier.

The summer *potato* crop of 22.4 million cwt. is 7 percent larger than a year ago. Both acreage and yields are up, and even though the crop is not large by historical standards, it came on the heels of larger than expected spring supplies. This has tended to keep prices under some downward pressure. Summer 1976 prices are not showing typical seasonal highs thus far. July stocks of frozen

potato products were 15 percent smaller than on the same date in 1975 when they were unusually large. The first acreage estimates of the important fall crop, which accounts for about 85 percent of annual output, will be released on August 12. Earlier intentions had suggested moderately larger plantings.

There will be a slightly larger *sweetpotato* acreage for harvest again this year. The gain is largely in North Carolina; Louisiana expects to harvest 1,000 fewer acres. Canning activity may not be especially brisk, but it will likely surpass the 1975 performance.

Dry bean acreage is up 1 percent this year. A larger gain would put substantial pressure on grower prices since there will be another relatively large carryover. Foreign demand in 1975/76 was especially disappointing, and the industry hopes for at least a resumption of average movement out of the country in the 1976/77 season.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

FRESH VEGETABLES

The 1976 acreage of 14 fresh market vegetables was estimated at 315,000, slightly less than in 1975. Assuming that yields will equal the average of the past 3 years, the potential production could be 3 percent less than a year ago.

Among the major crops, there is less acreage in broccoli, lettuce and tomatoes, but slightly more in snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers and green peppers.

Table 1—Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, 1974, 1975 and indicated 1976

Seasonal group and year	Area				Production			
	Harvested			For harvest major states 1976	1974 total	1975		Major states 1976[1]
	1974 total	1975				Total	Major states	
		Total	Major states					
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Million cwt.*	*Million cwt.*	*Million cwt.*	*Million cwt.*
Winter	196	173	170	182	35	34	33	34
Spring	341	341	326	366	54	54	52	56
Summer:[2]								
Snap beans	33	32	27	28	1	1	1	1
Broccoli[3]	10	11	11	6	1	(4)	1	(4)
Cabbage[3]	28	30	25	26	7	8	7	6
Carrots[3]	14	15	13	13	5	5	4	4
Cauliflower[3]	8	7	7	7	1	(4)	(4)	1
Celery[3]	7	6	6	6	3	3	3	3
Sweet corn	108	109	96	97	7	8	7	7
Cucumbers	15	16	12	12	2	2	1	1
Eggplant	1	1	1	1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Escarole	2	1	1	1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Lettuce	52	54	49	44	13	14	13	12
Green peppers[3]	23	22	19	23	2	2	2	2
Spinach	1	1	1	1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Tomotoes	62	63	50	50	9	9	7	7
Total 14 vegetables	364	367	318	315	51	52	46	45
Cantaloups	44	54	47	37	6	7	7	5
Honeydews	10	9	9	9	2	2	2	2
Watermelons	134	138	121	132	13	14	12	12
Total melons	188	202	178	178	21	23	20	19
Total summer	553	569	495	493	72	75	67	64

[1] Based on 3-yr. average yield per acre. [2] July, August and September. [3] Includes fresh market and processing. [4] Less than 1. [5] May not add due to rounding.

Summer onion acreage, which has been excluded from these comparisons, is about a tenth larger this year. This is the crop which moves through fresh market outlets. An additional onion estimate for California deals largely with the dehydration industry. In that State, the crop used for that purpose is sharply less this year. This summer, acreage of the nonstorage onion crop increased nearly 30 percent from 1975, while that of storage onions increased about 7 percent.

Combined acreage of melons is only slightly less than in 1975. If yields equal the historical average, production of all melons would decrease 6 percent from last year.

Commercial vegetable prices in May-June have been about a fifth less than a year earlier. Heavier supplies from domestic and Mexican sources have kept prices under downward pressure much of the year thus far. Grower prices may be expected to be the same or lower as larger summer supplies of several crops move to market. Vegetable prices to growers for calendar 1976 are expected to average moderately below a year earlier, even if prices improve slightly this fall. Retail prices may follow a comparable pattern, but any decline would probably be less pronounced.

Winter and Spring Supplies

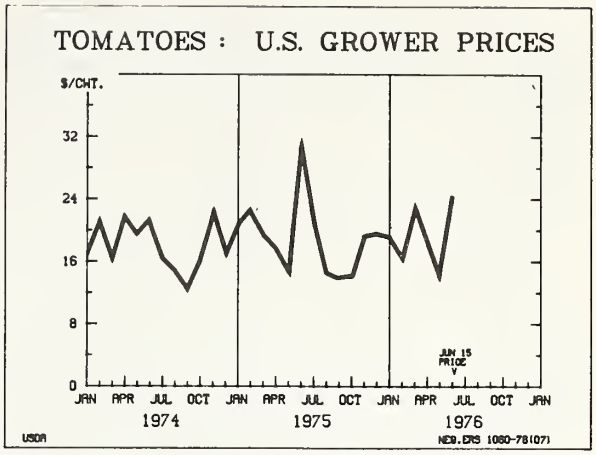
Fresh vegetable production in the winter quarter of 1976 was 34.3 million cwt., 2 percent more than the same period a year earlier. Substantial increases in carrots and modest increases in lettuce offset decreases for most other crops. Imports of fresh vegetables and melons this year to July 1 were above those of 1975 by about 20 percent, based on Agricultural Marketing Service Market News data. All of this gain came the early part of the shipping season.

U.S. spring vegetable production figures are not available yet, but acreage for harvest was 7 percent more than last year. Shipments from major growing areas in the second quarter, as reported by AMS, show heavy lettuce volume, more tomatoes, and less cabbage and peppers than last year.

Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Tomatoes

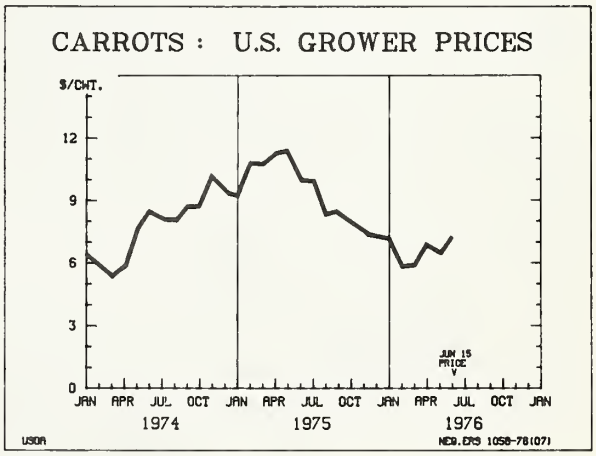
Summer tomato acreage in the major States is essentially the same as in 1975. Based on average yields, the crop for the summer of 1976 is expected to be about 1 percent smaller than last year. Supplies will be increasing seasonally as central California volume picks up in mid-July, and other producing States begin harvesting in late July. With volume shipments from Florida and Mexico, U.S.



grower prices dipped sharply in May to about 14 cents a pound. However, in June grower prices recovered sharply as shipments from both Florida and Mexico ended for the season. As the volume of summer marketings increases, prices are expected to ease somewhat but probably not as much as they did in 1975 when the U.S. grower price fell to 15 cents a pound.

Carrots

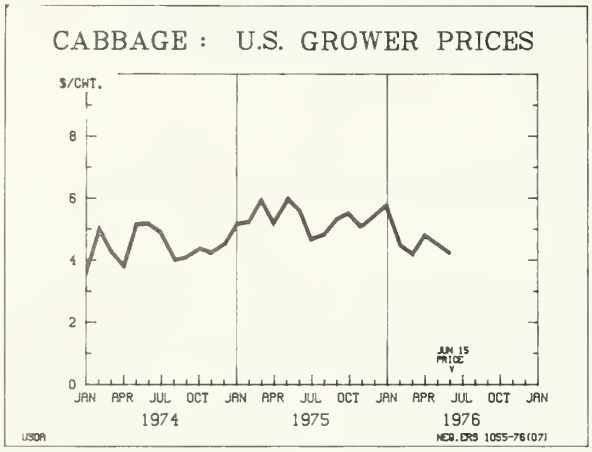
Summer acreage is 1 percent larger than last year, and with average yields of the past 3 years, projected tonnage would be slightly more than in 1975. California, the major supply source, is reported to have 7,000 acres, 3 percent less this season; however, Michigan and Wisconsin, the next two more important summer States, in order reported increases in summer acreage of 7 and 29 percent, respectively. Washington and Texas (High Plains) again reported a marked decrease in summer acreage.



Because of heavier supplies, grower prices have been considerably below those of 1975 so far this

year. With prospects of increased production in the summer producing areas—barring any further adverse weather effects—prices will probably continue below those of last year.

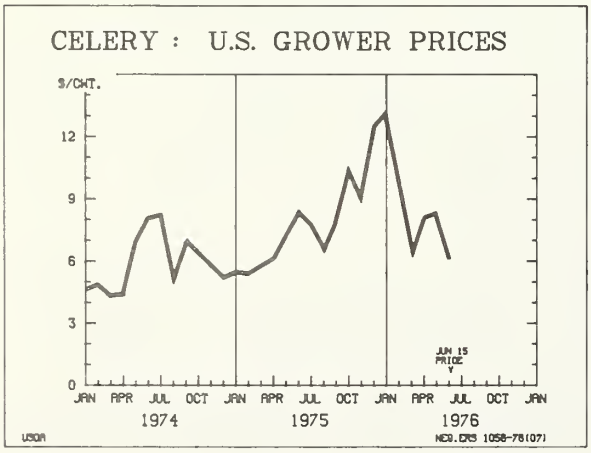
Cabbage



Summer cabbage acreage is estimated at 25,500 acres—1 percent more than in 1975. Potential production, based on average yields of the past 3 years, is expected to be about 4 percent more than in 1975. New York, with the largest summer acreage, plans to harvest nearly 30 percent more than last year. North Carolina expects to harvest 8 percent more and New Jersey 12 percent more. The Midwestern States have generally indicated a cut in summer acreage.

Prices to growers have been below those of last year and, with good supply prospects, are expected to continue at a lower level.

Celery



Summer celery acreage in 1976 is estimated at 6,030 acres, 5 percent above that for 1975. With average yields, summer celery production is expected to be 6 percent greater than last year.

Prices to growers during the winter and most of the spring quarters were markedly above those for 1975. Prices began to ease somewhat in June but will probably remain near last year's levels during the summer months since volume is expected to be moderate.

Sweet Corn

Sweet corn acreage for summer harvest is estimated at 96,700 acres up 1 percent from the same period in 1975. Potential summer corn production is expected to be 4 percent below that of 1975. Cool wet weather in May has contributed to the decrease in yield prospects. Of the major producing States, only Massachusetts, Alabama, Illinois, and New York indicated a decrease in acreage. All others indicated increases ranging from 2 percent in North Carolina to 7 percent in Pennsylvania.

Overall, U.S. prices to growers in 1976 through May have been higher than those of the 2 previous years for the same time period. Prices dipped in June. However, there was some variation in prices among shipping points. California prices were between $3.50-$4.30 per crate. In Florida, the price got down to $2.25-$2.50 per crate. These lower prices also prevailed during the South Georgia shipping season, a new area supplying marets during June and early July. With 1 percent less acreage, prices will probably be near last year's low level.

Lettuce

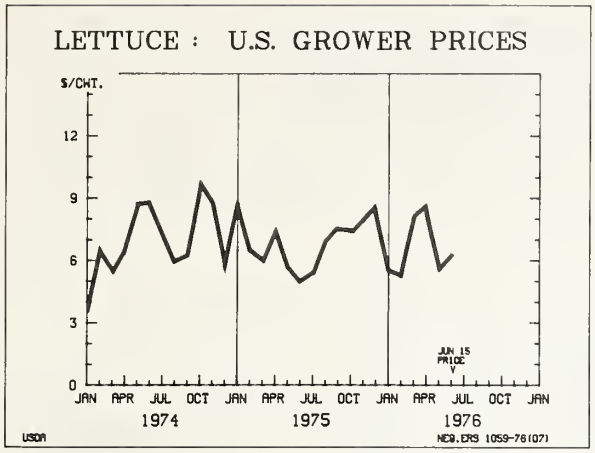
Acreage of lettuce for harvest during the summer quarter is estimated at 43,500 acres; a substantial decrease of 11 percent from 1975. Based on average yield, production would then be 9 percent less than a year earlier. Low grower prices for much of 1976 have prompted this acreage cut. But a late July work stoppage pushed f.o.b. prices sharply higher.

California planting, which accounts for 81 percent of the summer total, is down 14 percent, and New York is off 9 percent. Colorado and New Jersey showed increases.

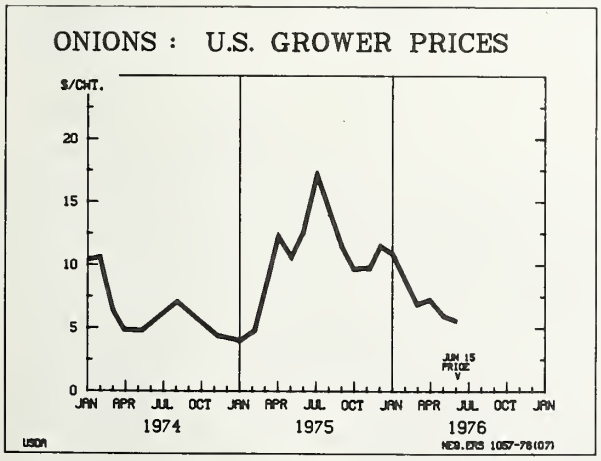
Grower prices of lettuce were below those in 1975 in January and February but were sharply above those of 1975 in March and April. Prices dipped once again in May and June.

Onions

Fresh market onion acreage for harvest in summer producing States including both nonstorage and storage onions is about a tenth larger



than in 1975. Production in the nonstorage States is forecast at 3.8 million cwt., up 40 percent over 1975. Higher yields are forecast for all producing States. Acreage in major storage States is estimated at 45,840 acres or 7 percent more than in 1975.



Because the spring onion crop was large, prices to growers dipped sharply in March and have since been running at less than one-half the relatively high levels of 1975. With a larger crop now in prospect for the summer producing States, prices to growers may be expected to drop back near April and May levels.

Cantaloups and Honeydews

The 1976 cantaloup acreage is estimated at 37,200 acres or 22 percent below that of 1975. Production is estimated to be 23 percent less than last year.

California, the largest summer producer, has an acreage of 24,500, a 24-percent decrease. Texas, the next largest producer, has a 4-percent increase in acreage to 5,500 acres. Georgia, another important producer, increased its 1976 summer acreage 12 percent over last year to 3,700 acres.

Summer acreage of honeydews is estimated at 8,800 acres or 7 percent less than in 1975. Production potential would be 12 percent less than last year.

Acreage in Arizona has nearly doubled in 1976 to 1,700 acres, while acreage in California has decreased 16 percent to 7,100 acres.

Watermelons

Acreage of watermelons during the summer quarter of 1976 is estimated at 131,500 acres, 9 percent more than in 1975. Based on average yields, the watermelon crop during the summer quarter is estimated to be 5 percent larger than last year.

With the larger spring crop this year, f.o.b. shipping prices in May and early June were running $1.00 to $1.50 per cwt. lower than in 1975. F.o.b. watermelon prices moved closer to 1975 levels during the middle part of June. With only a modest increase in supply and with cool wet weather delaying ripening and thus easing the pressure of a larger supply on price, it appears likely that grower prices will be near those of a year ago.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

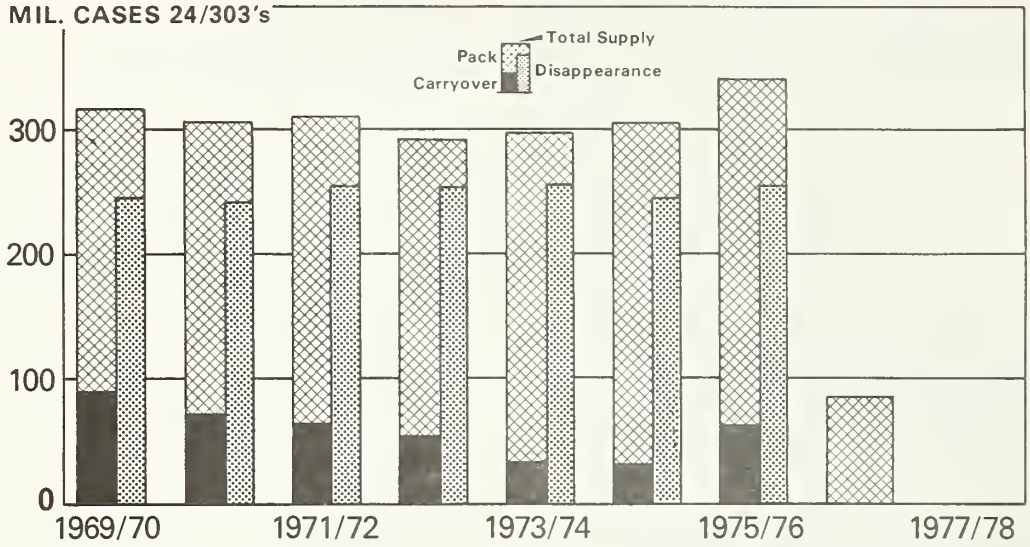
Reviewing the 1975/76 Season

The 1975/76 processed vegetable supply was substantially larger than the previous year. Concentrated tomato products were responsible for a large part of the gain, and the total supply of all the important canned vegetables increased as well. On the other hand, the total supply of frozen vegetables was slightly smaller.

Wholesale canned vegetable prices continued their decline the first half of the marketing season, and except for tomato products, some stabilizing was attained this past spring when it became apparent that substantial acreage cuts for 1976 were in the offing. Shortly before this, retail demand picked up as well. This improved demand coincided with the general economic recovery, and there has been some speculation that the larger packs of home preserved products may have been exhausted early in the year. As a result, the disappearance of canned vegetables this past season was moderately ahead of the previous year and probably close to 2 years earlier. Frozen vegetable disappearance in 1975/76 lagged behind the previous two seasons, reflecting the smaller 1975 pack and total supply.

Even with some revived demand, the carryover of canned vegetables is the largest in recent years.

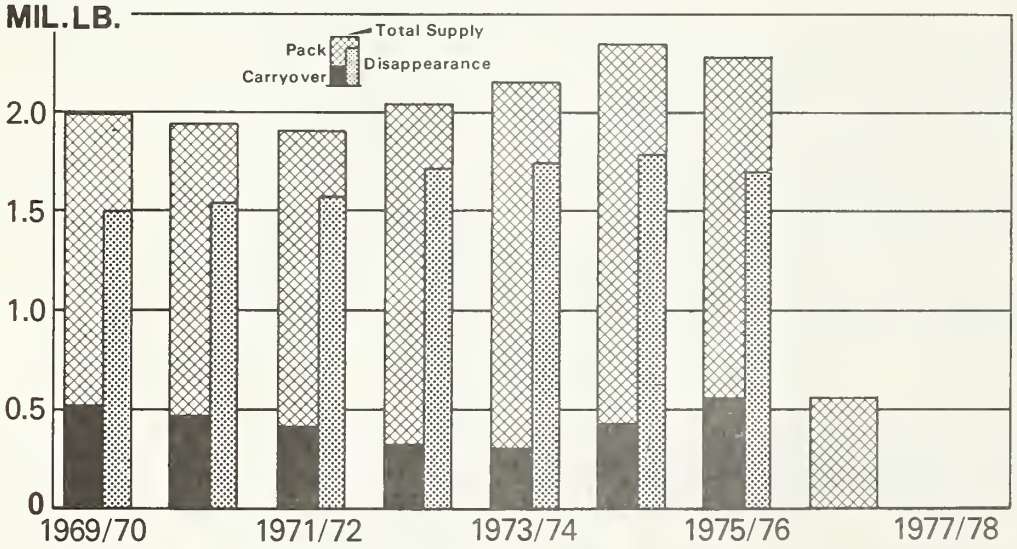
TOTAL SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE OF SEVEN CANNED VEGETABLES*



*LIMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, BEETS, SAUERKRAUT, SWEET CORN, GREEN PEAS, AND TOMATO PRODUCTS.

USDA NEG. ERS 814-76 (7)

TOTAL SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE OF SEVEN FROZEN VEGETABLES*



*LIMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, SWEET CORN, GREEN PEAS, SPINACH, BROCCOLI, AND CARROTS.

USDA NEG. ERS 813-76 (7)

For 10 items where estimates are possible, a carryover of 80 million cases compares with 52 million a year earlier. These data do not include stocks of most of the concentrated tomato products. In other recent years, the comparable carryover figures have ranged from 27 to 75 million cases.

July 1 stocks of 1 billion pounds of frozen vegetables were about 3 percent less than last year on the same date.

California Labor-Management Dispute

As of this writing, the labor-management dispute now interrupting work California fruit and vegetable canneries, if extended, will result in further economic losses to several sectors of the food business industry.

According to information from representatives of the bargaining packers, meeting the requirements of a consent decree that requires unions and canneries to revise seniority lists to increase the number of women and ethnic minorities in the higher paying jobs, is one of the major issues. Wage scales are also under consideration. The walkout will result in the loss each week of at least 500,000 tons of tomatoes, 70,000 tons of peaches, and 70,000 tons of pears.

The 1976/77 Prospect as of August 1

With average yields from a 14 percent smaller acreage, processing vegetable tonnage will be materially less in 1976. However, with the addition of a large carryover only moderately smaller combined supplies of canned and frozen vegetables are expected. Assuming varying patterns of weather, supplies of most items should turn out to be adequate for normal trade needs, but current conditions suggest another year of good tomato yields in California. Even with the reduced acreage, 1976 tomato packs still could be large enough to result in continued heavy supplies of these products. Last year bumper yields from a large acreage put the tomato industry in a position somewhat similar to 1968/69. At that time it took two subsequent seasons of reduced acreage to bring about the balance between supply and demand desired by the industry. Looking briefly at other items, canned pea supplies may again be too large for normal expected use. But the acreage cuts in sweet corn and snap beans promise smaller packs and reduced supplies for 1976/77. This prospect assumes average yields and expected disappearance that would be associated with generally favorable retail demand. For other important but lower volume canned vegetables—beets, sauerkraut and lima beans—further moderate cuts would be in ine with recent annual use. Canned vegetables comprise about 80 to 82 percent of our total supply of processed vegetables, with tomatoes dominating the picture.

Table 2—Vegetables for processing: Planted acreage, annual 1975 and 1976[1]

Crop	Planted acreage		
	Contract 1975	Contract 1976	Contract change 1975/76
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*
Snap beans	274	225	82
Green peas	466	403	86
Spinach (winter and spring)	23	21	91
Green lima beans	81	50	62
Beets	19	15	79
Sweet corn	518	465	90
Cucumbers for pickles	133	122	92
Tomatoes	386	338	87
Total[2]	1,900	1,639	86
For freezing:			
Green lima beans	48	27	56
Snap beans	51	45	88
Sweet corn	130	120	92
Green peas	159	126	79
For canning:			
Green lima beans	34	23	68
Snap beans	223	180	81
Sweet corn	389	346	89
Green peas	307	276	90

[1] 1976 production for canning and freezing will be published in December annual summary. [2] May not add to total due to rounding.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA.

The total frozen vegetable supply for 1976/77 promises to be slightly smaller than a year earlier. The estimated carryover of seven leading items—lima beans, snap beans, corn, peas, carrots, broccoli, and spinach, is about 1 to 2 percent smaller than the relatively large amount carried over the previous season. Acreage reductions for the current season suggest smaller packs of peas, corn, limas, and snap beans. These expected production cuts will be partly offset by larger packs of carrots, broccoli and spinach. The resulting 1976 total supply (pack and carryover) may be slightly smaller than a year earlier. If a dozen additional minor items not covered in this review were to be included, the total picture of vegetable freezing activity would differ only slightly. Frozen vegetables, excluding potates, account for about 18 percent of the total supply of processed vegetables.

Prospects for Leading Processed Vegetables

Snap Beans

With the prospect of another large carryover, canners have cut snap bean canning acreage by 19 percent this season. A reduction of this size would

result in one of the smallest packs in several years—about 45 million cases of 24/303 under average yield conditions. If this prospect is realized, the total supply would still be adequate for normal use of 52-55 million cases 24/303's. It appears that the oversupply position can be corrected this year, and wholesale prices have recently taken on a firmer tone.

The prospective supply of frozen snap beans might be only moderately larger than recent usage. The expected carryover is smaller than a year earlier, and if the 12 percent acreage cut results in a correspondingly smaller pack, supplies this fall would only be slightly larger than recent annual usage. No serious shortage is likely to develop as buyers would be expected to shift to several other competing items before stocks ran too low. Wholesale list prices for both institutional and consumer packs advanced moderately during May and June.

Peas

The large 1975 pack of canned peas has not moved too well, and the June carryover was the largest in years. Moderate price reductions have not stimulated movement in recent months. These circumstances set the stage for an acreage cut of 10 percent this season, which under average yield conditions might not have been enough to restore a more normal supply-demand balance. Crop and weather reports, as well as trade observations, note that dry weather has cut prospects in early harvested fields of the Midwest where much canning activity takes place. However, the widespread use of irrigation equipment will be a mitigating factor. Average growing conditions would imply a pack of about 32 million cases and a total supply approaching 40 million cases of 24/303's. Considering that annual disappearance in recent years has never exceeded 32 million cases, adverse weather might be the agent to bring supplies and use closer together this year. A July 9 Statistical Reporting Service report noted that total pea tonnage for canning and freezing was down 19 percent to 452,000 tons.

Frozen pea supplies this coming season may be expected to be almost 100 million pounds greater than the 370-385 million pounds disappearance the last 2 marketing years. There was a carryover of 114 million pounds in 1975/76. As with canned, prospective supplies may also prove to be more than adequate unless the weather takes a hand in the Pacific Northwest. Recently, institutional pack prices moved down 2 cents to 26 cents in an effort to stimulate movement. Consumer pack prices have been generally steady at $4.00 for 24/10oz. pakages.

Corn

With the prospect of a larger carryover, an 11-percent acreage cut has been made for canning corn this season. If yields are average, the 1976 pack would be about 50-51 million cases 24/303's resulting in a supply of 61.5 million cases, slightly smaller than last year. But recent history of canned sweet corn disappearance has been very uneven the past three seasons and proves to be a poor guide. Nevertheless, 2 years ago a record high 58 million cases were used out of a total supply of 61.5 million cases. Therefore, the prospective 1976/77 canned corn supply promises to be at least adequate for trade needs, and if movement should turn sluggish, a pack this size would turn out to be generous. Some packers have advanced prices about 25 cents per case effective July 1, reflecting some uncertainty about the weather in Minnesota and other Midwest areas.

With sharply larger stocks of frozen cut and cob corn remaining, the industry plans to harvest 7 percent less acreage for this purpose this season. With average yields, the pack from this acreage would still be large enough to keep supplies for 1976/77 close to the quantity on hand this past season. Some factors in the industry are interested in increasing supplies and demand for on-cob frozen. The pack and use of this product has shown good gains in recent years.

Tomatoes

In order to reduce burdensome supplies of certain tomato products, growers and purchasers have reduced acreage 13 percent this year. California acreage is down the same percentage. In that State hot dry weather has brought the crop along rapidly and peak harvests may come earlier than usual this year.

With smaller acreage needed this year, contract prices per ton in California are down to a base of $47 per ton compared with $53.50 a year earlier. Contract prices in the East and Midwest are mixed relative to a year ago, but probably average slightly less.

There are heavy stocks of peeled tomatoes remaining from the 1975 pack, and there is substantial trading off list prices. Standard grade 24/303's have been moving for $4.95 per case against a $5.25 list price. List price a year earlier was $5.35. There are deeper cuts noted for the various concentrate products—catsup, paste, puree, and sauce. In sharp contrast with other tomato items, carryover stocks of juice will be modest. There were 14 million cans in canners' hands April 1, the same as a year earlier and well below burdensome peaks of the early 1970's.

Other Processing Vegetable Highlights

The tonnage of cabbage for *sauerkraut* will be essentially the same this season, but there will be reduced raw stock supplies of *cucumbers for pickles*, along with fewer *lima beans* and *beets* too.

There was a larger pack of winter *spinach* frozen, and current stocks are now larger than a year earlier. On the other hand, acreage of spinach for canning this past winter and spring was less.

With smaller stocks of *frozen carrots* on hand, some increased freezing activity may be expected. July 1 stocks of *frozen asparagus* were 20.6 million pounds, 5 percent more than a year earlier. Michigan deliveries ceased July 3 with 5.3 million pounds handled, the same as a year earlier. The available acreage for both fresh and processing use is down 8 percent this year. Trade reports noted a relatively small pack was made in California, though possibly larger than 1975.

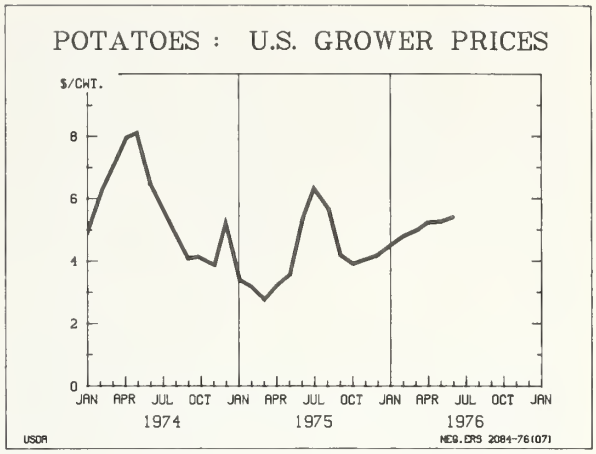
POTATOES

Late Spring and Early Summer Cash Markets

The advanced harvest season this year has been responsible for bringing heavy potato supplies to market during June and early July. The price effect of this larger acreage was noted by mid-June as advanced harvest seasons in Virginia and North Carolina brought on heavy supplies before California, Alabama, and other spring regions had moved past their peak volume. Furthermore, substantial quantities of stored stock remained to be moved from the Pacific Northwest during June.

Prices have been low ever since this temporary glut of supplies reached markets early in June. Some price improvement for growers might be expected later, should spring and summer supplies actually clear markets earlier than usual. Eastern No. 1 potatoes have been moving for about $4.00 per cwt., f.o.b., and California Long Whites have been as low as $3.00. This price experience is in sharp contrast to the summer high prices of the past 3 years, and it serves to show that the summer seasonal high is not always a sure thing.

The stage was set for at least some summer price weakness when it became apparent that yields from the spring crop were better than earlier expectations. In fact, the U.S. average yield of 245 cwt. per acre set a record for this particular seasonal group. Spring production which usually accounts for 6-7 percent of total annual output now has been estimated at 24.3 million cwt., sharply more than last season's small 20.0 million cwt. However, the 1976 figure is not greatly different from several other recent seasons.



The spring harvest has always been dominated by Kern County, Calif., as this one district tends to provide slightly more than half of the total output for the season. In years past when the spring deal was larger than it is today, the California share was even larger. The extension of the fall crop storage season, especially in the Pacific Northwest, was largely responsible for the declining production of spring potatoes. But the successful commercial introduction in 1976 of a new Russet type for Kern County, the Centennial, may strengthen the competitive position of that area. This variety has proved acceptable, and in addition, it presents an especially attractive appearance on table stock outlets this time of year. The count carton pack was bringing a premium price in early July at several terminal outlets.

Production of summer crop potatoes of 22.4 million cwt. is 7 percent more this year. Acreage is up 4 percent and yields of 186 cwt. per acre are improved over a year earlier. Except for 1973 and 1975, this is the smallest harvest in recent years for this seasonal group. However, it was larger than was expected earlier and growers are not welcoming this supply on top of relatively generous yields of spring potatoes this past season. The area with the largest production gain over 1975 is centered in Virginia, New Jersey, and Delaware. Had there not been some periods of dry weather in the Mid-Atlantic region, yields and output would have been even larger. In the Midwest, there are no important production differences between 1975 and 1976. Minnesota has a few less while Michigan has a few more.

The northern Alabama harvest peaked early in July, and crops on the Atlantic Seaboard were ready somewhat ahead of schedule. Crop progress in California was normal, and summer output is 2 percent more than last year. Riverside County began harvest in early July, followed by San Joaquin in mid-July, with Santa Maria expected to contribute supplies in August.

Table 3—Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976

Season group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1976	1974	1975[1]	Indicated 1976	1974	1975[1]	Indicated 1976
	1974	1975[1]							
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Million cwt.*	*Million cwt.*	*Million cwt.*
Winter	13.7	14.3	14.6	214	202	207	2.93	2.89	3.02
Spring	103.4	84.5	99.4	242	237	245	25.03	20.00	24.33
Summer	133.3	115.7	120.6	191	181	186	25.42	20.89	22.44
Total with production to date	250.4	214.5	234.6	213	204	212	53.38	43.78	49.79

[1] Revised.

Crop production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Processing Activity

Stocks of frozen french fries and other frozen potato products are well below the record large supplies on hand a year earlier. With strong demand for these products expected at least for the balance of the summer and into early fall, an active freezing season is likely later in the year. Stocks of frozen fries on July 1 were 648 million pounds, 13 percent less than last year but larger than in other recent seasons. Stocks of all frozen potato products were 15 percent less on the same date. The market for frozen potato products continues to expand, as per capita use (product weight) rose to 13.9 pounds in 1975 against 13.2 in 1974. The comparable figure in 1970 was 11.1 pounds.

Stock and supply statistics for dehydrated potatoes are not available, but improved prices for granules and firmer prices for flakes suggest this industry is slowly working its way out of an oversupply position. Part of the reason for this was a pause in the rapid growth of the reconstituted chip industry. The market would have been worse off had it not been for the short supply of potatoes in several European countries. Exports of dehydrated potatoes exceeded 80 million pounds the first 5 months of this year, nearly 10 times greater than for the comparable period of 1975.

Per capita use of dehydrated potatoes rose to 2.1 pounds product weight in 1975, the equivalent of 15 pounds of raw potatoes. Back in 1970, 1.7 pounds per person were consumed annually. The potato dehydrating industry now annually absorbs a moderately larger quantity of raw product than the amount used for chips and shoestrings.

With ample supplies to draw upon, chippers have been able to acquire ample supplies of raw product at prices more favorable to them than has been the case the past 3 or 4 years. Undoubtedly, this has been one source of strength for them in the highly competitive snack food business.

Government Purchasing Programs in Processed Potatoes

In the 12 month period ending July 1, the USDA purchased 1,782,000 pounds of dehydrated potatoes worth $474,000 on an f.o.b. basis. This compares with 1,560,000 pounds valued at $379,000 in 1974/75. These were made with Section 32 funds.

School Lunch Section 6 funds provided the means for buying 50,160,000 pounds of frozen french fries for $9,891,000 (f.o.b. basis) in the period July 1, 1975 to July 1, 1976. A year earlier 30 million pounds were bought for $6,051,000.

Foreign Trade Up in 1975/76

The United States exported 6.5 million hundredweight of fresh potatoes during the first 8 months (October-May) of the 1975/76 marketing season. These shipments have already exceeded any previous marketing season in recent history having surpassed the previous high in 1973/74 of 5.7 million hundredweight. The current (8 month total) exports represent 2.1 percent of 1975 U.S. production. Canada leads all countries for the current season, providing an outlet for 36 percent of the total. Normally the percentage share going to Canada would be in the 75-90 percent range, but the quantity moving to Sweden, Holland, West Germany, Belgium, and Portugal pulled the Canadian share down this year.

How Drought in Europe May Affect Export Prospects in 1976/77

Attaches of the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) note that extended dry weather has already cut potato production prospects in several European countries and probably has affected average size and quality in others. Recent rains have relieved the drought, but substantial damage to potatoes has already taken place.

From France, the FAS reports that the crop in Brittany, the North, and the Paris area has already been hurt. Small tubers and low yields are expected to be partly offset by increased plantings.

For Belgium-Luxembourg, the attache reported yields from the currently harvested early crop are off 25 percent. Officials estimate that yields of semi-late and late varieties will be 25 percent below normal, primarily due to drought.

Potato yields in Norway will be sharply reduced too, and despite increased plantings, there is speculation that imports will again be required in 1977.

There are no details from West Germany, but the drought is known to be severe there too. The Germans did purchase 37 million pounds of the U.S. crop in May.

In the Netherlands, the potato crop was not considered in danger, as about an inch of rain fell June 19-20. However, more rain will be needed by late July and in August too, if tubers are to attain normal size.

Plant-Sanitation Requirements and EC Export Activity

The Agricultural Attache (FAS) Brussels has advised that each shipment of fresh potatoes to that country must be accompanied by a certificate indicating: "Phytosanitary requirements of Belgium are respected"

The following sanitary requirements which also apply to some other EC nations, have been met:

(1) Potatoes must be certified that they were field inspected and found free of ringrot disease; and

(2) Potatoes must have been treated in such a way that they will not germinate, thus precluding their use as seed potatoes.

The first shipment to Belgium did not have the appropriate certificate, so the potatoes were diverted to Algeria. Subsequently, U.S. seed potatoes, accompanied by proper sanitary certificates, were imported regularly into Belgium during the period February to June. Since U.S. seed potatoes are field inspected for ringrot disease, the Belgian requirements could be met. It should be noted, however, that these U.S. seed potatoes were used for human consumption.

Belgium does not have separate entry requirements for potatoes which are used only for processing. All U.S. potatoes offered for import must meet the same criteria and can be sold for any use except for seed. The U.S. potatoes imports to date have in fact been sold both for consumption through retail stores and for processing by the large French Fried market.

As of this writing, late July, Europe will be needing additional potatoes again in 1976/77. The United States will be in a position to supplyy much of these needs since ample quantities of flakes are now available, and with excess plant capacity to manufacture, additional supplies of both flakes and granules would be readily available. Even with added export activity, some price impact to growers is to be expected, but the size of the U.S. crop is a more important price determinant. Total exports are not likely to account for much more than 5 percent of U.S. annual output—fresh, frozen, and dried combined.

Factors Behind the Potato Futures Default

With the large number of defaults on the May 1976 Maine potato contract on the New York Mercantile Exchange, a review of existing market conditions will show some unusual relationships between cash and futures prices. As the prices on the chart show, there was an unusually wide spread between cash and futures prices throughout the Maine cash potato marketing season. When comparing cash and futures prices, a $1.00-$1.25 per cwt. delivery differential should be taken into account, since the futures contract is based on New York delivery by rail. Therefore, price spreads like this past season are not normal for such a prolonged perid.

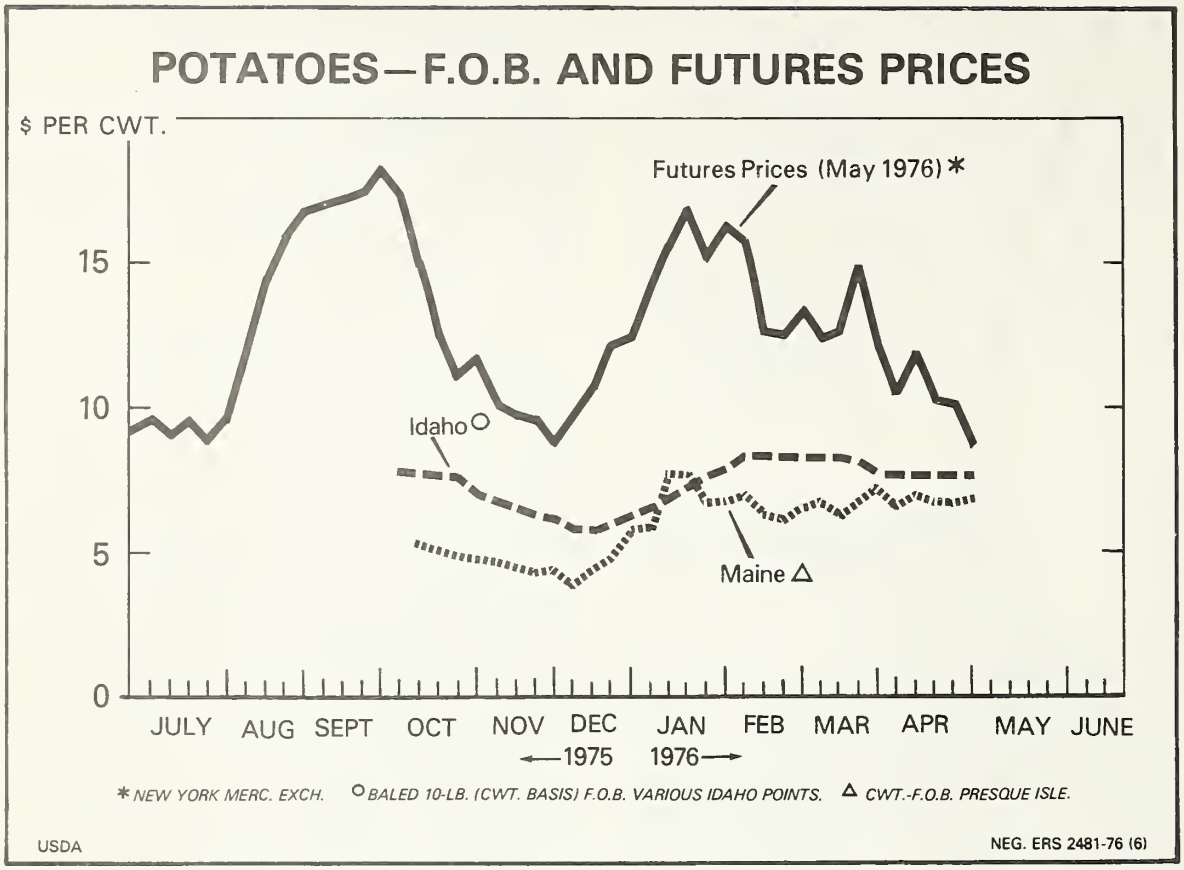
With the acreage for harvest in Maine estimated last August to be down to 122,000 acres, the May futures price zoomed to the $17.00-$19.00 range. The same report noted that U.S. acreage for harvest was 8 percent smaller than 1974 when a record large harvest was made. The bullish effect of this report was dampened substantially when the first estimate of U.S. fall output was pegged at 267 million cwt. in the October Crop Report. The futures price fell steadily during October and for much of November. But, even at the low point at that time, the cash price was less than half the futures quotation. At a later date, the official U.S. production estimate was raised to 272 million cwt. after it was realized that larger quantities were available from Washington and Oregon. At the same time, the Maine production estimate was unchanged throughout the selling season.

After the first of the year, other market forces took hold and cash prices in Maine rose by about $3 per cwt. between mid-December and mid-January. The futures contract gained nearly $5 in the same period. The basic reasons behind these moves were essentially threefold:

(1) There was an increased pace of processing activity after January in all processing areas of the country.

(2) A prominent Canadian processor had been drawing off supplies of the limited Maine crop.

(3) The short crops of Europe stimulated demand for Maine potatoes. A few boatloads were loaded from Searsport, Maine for Sweden and one or two



other countries. In addition there were relatively heavy shipments of dehydrated products along with some frozen. In most seasons, export trade usually accounts for about 1 percent of the annual output.

These factors fueled a second rise in the Maine futures price, but the cash market, as would be expected, held fairly steady, reacting to the availability of generous supplies from the Pacific Northwest. Cash prices f.o.b. Presque Isle held largely in the $6.00-$7.00 range from February through May.

The Squeeze

The futures traders who held long positions were betting that additional export and processor demand would drain the supplies to a very low point during May, and that any short holders would have to pay dearly to cover their position by the time the May contract expired.

On the other hand, the short sellers were of the opinion that May stocks would be adequate to support their position. The April 1 SRS report, the last one made for the season, showed 7.4 million cwt. or 28 percent of the crop in Maine remained to be moved. This contrasted with 32 to 36 percent in other recent years. Both seed and table stock usually move in volume during April from that State, but the actual quantity moving between April 1 and mid-May is not readily measurable. Furthermore, early May supplies this year would be augmented by a larger crop in Florida, and there were ample quantities that could be shipped eastward from the Pacific Northwest. This latter region was responsible for the 1976 U.S. fall potato crop being the second largest on record—a point obscured by the record large output produced the previous season.

This price review illustrating the wide disparity between the cash and futures prices makes the case that Maine cash potatoes are influenced profoundly by national market conditions subject to normal supply and demand factors. Even with a short Maine crop, Maine cash prices could not be expected to rise steeply in the face of large quantities available for sale from the West. The Maine futures price by itself exerted little, if any, upward pressure on cash prices, as would be expected most of the time.

In this instance, the only time where futures might have influenced the cash price was in a brief period in the week ending May 15. At that time the cash price did touch $8.00 per cwt.

This recent unusual price behavior in the futures market and the failure of this market contract has caused the CFTC and the Mercantile Exchange to inquire whether the futures markets in Maine potatoes works to the best interests of growers, the trade, and the public. For a discussion of commodity market regulations and proposals to prevent squeezes, write the Economic Research Service, Publications Office, Rm. 0054-S, USDA Washington, D.C. 20250, for Technical Bulletin No. 1538, *Treatment of Hedging in Commodity Market Regulation*.

SWEETPOTATOES

Acreage of sweetpotatoes expected to be harvested this year will likely be 121,000, 2 percent more than last!year. The only significant changes among the producing states are an increase of 3,000 acres in North Carolina, and a drop of 1,000 acres in Louisiana. Other States show little change. The longer term acreage trend shows a low point was reached in the 1971-1973 period with moderate gains recorded since. During the late 1960's the harvested acreage ranged between 135,000-140,000 acres annually. Production trends since the mid-1960's have followed a roughly similar pattern, though there has been some increase in average yield per acre the past 10 years.

Table 4—Sweetpotatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	1974	1975	Indicated 1976[1]	1976 as percentage of 1975
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*
New Jersey	1.8	2.0	2.2	110
Maryland	2.1	2.1	1.9	90
Virginia	7.4	6.5	6.7	103
Central Atlantic	11.3	10.6	10.8	102
North Carolina	29.0	31.0	34.0	110
South Carolina	2.5	2.3	2.5	109
Georgia	8.0	7.5	7.5	100
Lower Atlantic	39.5	40.8	44.0	108
Tennessee	3.0	3.0	3.3	110
Alabama	5.5	5.8	5.5	95
Mississippi	9.0	9.5	9.5	100
Arkansas	1.7	1.5	1.6	107
Louisiana	35.0	30.0	29.0	97
Texas	10.0	10.0	9.5	95
Central	64.2	59.8	58.4	98
California	6.7	7.3	7.6	104
United States	121.7	118.5	120.8	102

[1] Indicated as of June 30.

Data from Acreage, SRS, USDA, June 1975.

An expected moderate increase in canning activity may explain part of the acreage increase this year. In 1975, canners sharply cut their pack to 7.6 million cases in order to correct a burdensome supply situation. April 1, 1976 stocks of 4.5 million cases are still regarded as ample, but it is likely that 1976 packing activity will exceed the 1975 figure.

MUSHROOMS

Mushroom prices to growers for clean cut processing stock were reported at 64 cents a pound in early June compared to 40 cents a year ago. Fresh market prices were at 68 cents a pound at the end of the season. These are record high prices, well above the range of any recent experience.

Last year, fresh mushroom prices were 42 cents a pound for bulk lots of clean-cut stock. Supplies will be reduced in the usual seasonal pattern and high prices may be expected until mid-October when the first harvest from the fall fillings is made. Price reporting by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will resume in late October.

Imports of canned mushrooms for the period July 1975 through May 1976 totaled 46.9 million pounds a gain of 3 percent over the comparable 1974/75 period. Most of this increase came in the early months of the period, and it is likely that total fiscal year imports will be equal or barely exceed the record set for 1974/75.

The import issue has always been a sensitive one with the domestic industry, and the President, acting upon the findings of the recent International Trade Commission report, has asked the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce to seek ways of mitigating the effect of these imports. This would include implementing existing programs featuring low interest loans for plant modernization, retraining of workers for other jobs, and other measures that would prevent economic distortion in Chester and Berks Counties of Pennsylvania, the center of the domestic canning industry. But this year, record high raw product costs have eroded the domestic canners' competitive position. Strong fresh market demand has tended to keep mushroom prices to growers at the high levels previously reported.

A report of U.S. mushroom production in 1975/76, and intentions to raise mushrooms in 1976/77 will be released by the SRS on August 20. There will also be a breakdown between fresh and processed use in the 1975/76 marketing season.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

U.S. acreage for harvest of dry edible beans this year is 1.47 million acres, 1 percent more than last season. The two leading States, Michigan and California, are increasing acreage by 5 and 14 percent respectively, and there are gains in Idaho, Nebraska and North Dakota. Colorado, Minnesota, and New York are among the losers. Although it does not show consistently in all cases more gains are noted in areas where white beans are important, and declines tend to be associated with colored bean producing States.

A Year of Declining Prices

Average bean prices to growers moved steadily lower as the 1975/76 season progressed. The SRS September 1975 price of $26.20 hit the $20.00 mark in January, then dropped to the $16.00-$17.00 range for the second quarter. White and lima bean prices in early July were above a year earlier, but colored beans, especially pintos, were bringing lower prices relative to 1975. Domestic disappearance has been relatively slow, and export trade has been a disappointment this season. Trade comment on domestic disappearance noted that the recent declines in retail canned and frozen vegetable prices have acted to curb to some extent the use of canned and packaged dry beans much of the first half of 1976. Exports of dry beans September 1975 through May 1976 were less than half—2.1 million cwts. compared with 4.7 posted a year earlier. The 1974/75 export volume was record large. One factor accounting for the slack in 1975/76 is that Mexican domestic supplies have been adequate this season. Several of the usual European buyers along with Japan have been taking less as well this year. However, there have been substantial sales to the United Kingdom and to the Dominican Republic, the latter under a government sponsored assistance program.

By Classes—Navy Beans

The 5 percent larger acreage in Michigan and the generally favorable growing weather thus far, suggest a more normal crop of navy beans this coming season. The small 1975 crop moved slowly in a routine fashion to domestic and foreign outlets. Despite the small crop, about 20 percent of the Michigan bean supply (all classes but mostly navy) remained to be sold on June 1. According to the Michigan Bean Shippers Association, average monthly movement of navy beans was less than 300,000 cwt.—a disappointing performance. Dealers f.o.b. prices were in the $21 range in early July compared with $12-$14 in July 1975, reflecting the smaller remaiing supplies available.

Pintos

Despite heavy supplies of pintos still on hand, it appears that the States which plant this class have cut back only moderately. Both Idaho and North Dakota have increased a combined total of 14,000 acres this year although Colorado, the major producer of pintos, expects to harvest 20,000 fewer acres this year—but nearly all will be pintos. Under the pressure of heavy supplies pinto prices f.o.b. dealers platform have been in the $15-$17 per cwt. range since February. A year ago, the short supply and heavy export trade kept prices in excess of $33 per cwt. Except for the aided shipments to the Dominican Republic, export sales of

Table 5—Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976[1]

Group State and classes	Acreage			Production[2]		
	Harvested		For harvest			
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	Indicated 1976
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*
Michigan	575	500	525	6,902	4,500	([5])
New York	42	47	44	517	531	([5])
Northwest[3]	483	501	500	7,087	7,359	([5])
Southwest[4]	204	233	212	1,706	2,019	([5])
California:						
Large lima	33	24	28	670	408	([5])
Baby lima	28	20	22	574	416	([5])
Other	166	110	125	2,747	1,782	([5])
Total California	227	154	175	3,991	2,606	([5])
Other States	11	12	9	140	181	([5])
United States	1,542	1,447	1,465	20,343	17,916	([5])

[1] Includes beans grown for seed. [2] Cleaned basis. [3] Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Minnesota, and North Dakota. [4] Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. [5] Available in August Crop Production.

this class, usually never too large, have been very slow this season.

Great Northerns

Prices for great northerns followed the pattern set by navy beans. Here too, the 1975 crop was light, but trade movement proved a disappointment. Thus, prices have declined in recent months to the $18-$19 range after having been as high as $31 last October. Nevertheless, the slight increase in total acreage for harvest in Nebraska suggests the possibility of more normal supplies of this class this coming fall.

Lima Beans

With prices for large limas holding near $35 per cwt. and with some fairly recent strength in the demand for baby limas, the California acreage for harvest this year is substantially greater for both crops.

The Outlook

The price and supply outlook for dry beans at this time suggests no dramatic changes are in the offing, though prices to growers may continue under some downward pressure most of 1976. A 1 percent larger acreage in itself may not be considered strongly bearish, but the carryover prospect reflects poor movement more than it does the small 1975 harvest. Therefore, the total supply this fall may well prove to be on the heavy side, even if foreign trade prospects move back to a more average level in 1976/77. As usual, weather will play the dominant role. Last year, the U.S. average yield was only 1,188 pounds/acre against an average close to 1,250 pounds and a 1974 figure of 1,320.

DRY EDIBLE PEAS

Acreage for harvest of dry peas, this season, is the smallest in years, estimated at 126,000 acres. Both Washington and Idaho have planted sharply less.

The Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association reported domestic movement of the 1975 crop lagged moderately behind a year earlier up to the end of May. Lentil use was practically the same as a year earlier according to this source.

Exports of peas through May at 1.64 million cwt. have been about 22 percent below a year earlier as Japan and the U.K., usually our two best customers, have been taking less. Brazil, Venezuela and Taiwan have been using more. On the other hand, the lentil trade looks better than a year ago. With a larger supply to draw from, export volume at .8 million cwt. amounted to a little more than a tenth larger last year through May.

Even with smaller total disappearance, the carryover of dry peas and lentils combined will not be too burdensome. The small crop expected in 1976 will likely cut supplies materially, and the total supply prospect for 1976/77 at this time looks like the stage could be set for generally higher prices this fall. The SRS monthly price for peas has held firm to slightly stronger in recent months and mid-July dealer prices for greens $10.00, yellows $11.65, and blacks $10.25, are moving in a similar style. Lentil prices at $15.45 per cwt. in contrast, have shown variability recently as there are some stocks remaining to be moved, hopefully before the new harvest. Nonetheless, the post harvest low was in the $10-$11 range last fall.

Table 6—Peas, dry field: Acreage, planted and harvested, annual 1974, 1975, and acreage for harvest 1976[1]

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	For harvest 1976
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
Minnesota[2]	2.0	---	---	1.0	---	---
Idaho	90.0	72.0	50.0	89.0	69.0	49.0
Washington	122.0	121.0	80.0	117.0	117.0	77.0
Oregon[3]	6.0	3.5	---	6.0	2.5	---
United States	220.0	196.5	130.0	213.0	188.5	126.0

[1] Excludes peas grown for seed. [2] Discontinued after 1974. [3] Discontinued after 1975.

Acreage, SRS, USDA.

Table 7—Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and 1960 to date

Period	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh[1]	Processed[2]			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1947-49	199.7	120.5	79.2	72.6	6.6	60.3	39.7	36.4	3.3
1957-59	199.7	104.1	95.6	81.1	14.5	52.1	47.9	40.6	7.3
Year									
1960	202.3	105.7	96.6	81.7	14.9	52.2	47.8	40.4	7.4
1961	199.8	103.7	96.1	81.3	14.8	51.9	48.1	40.7	7.4
1962	201.0	101.3	99.7	83.7	16.0	50.4	49.6	41.6	8.0
1963	201.5	101.2	100.3	84.9	15.4	50.2	49.8	42.1	7.7
1964	198.4	98.5	99.9	83.7	16.2	49.6	50.4	42.2	8.2
1965	201.0	98.3	102.7	85.3	17.4	48.9	51.1	42.4	8.7
1966	201.5	95.9	105.6	86.7	18.9	47.6	52.4	43.0	9.4
1967	209.4	98.2	111.2	91.3	19.9	46.9	53.1	43.6	9.5
1968	214.9	101.2	113.7	92.7	21.0	47.1	52.9	43.1	9.8
1969	212.1	97.9	114.2	94.9	19.3	46.2	53.8	44.7	9.1
1970	213.1	98.5	114.6	94.0	20.6	46.2	53.8	44.1	9.7
1971	213.0	99.2	113.8	93.6	20.2	46.6	53.4	43.9	9.5
1972	215.0	98.3	116.7	96.3	20.4	45.7	54.3	44.8	9.5
1973	223.7	100.2	123.5	101.6	21.9	44.8	55.2	45.4	9.8
1974	222.8	101.1	121.7	100.8	20.9	45.4	54.6	45.2	9.4
1975[3]	223.3	100.9	122.4	102.4	20.0	45.1	54.8	45.9	9.0

[1] Includes dehydrated onions and excludes melons. [2] Data includes pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; excludes canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups. [3] Preliminary.

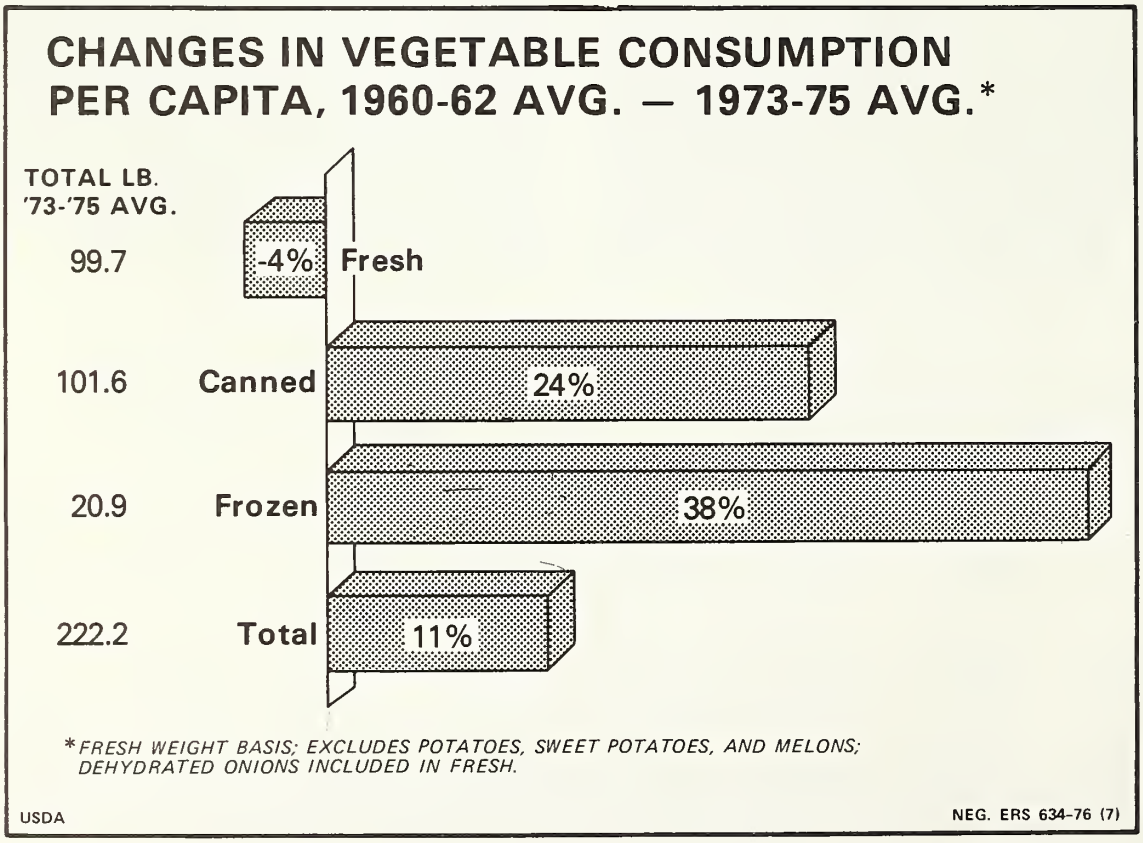


Table 8—Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1960 to date[1]

Period	Potatoes[2]	Sweet-potatoes[3]	Dry edible beans[4]	Dry field peas[5]
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
1947-49	114	13.0	6.7	0.6
1957-59	107	8.3	7.7	.6
Year				
1960	109	7.1	7.3	.6
1961	110	6.5	7.9	.3
1962	108	6.7	7.6	.8
1963	113	6.9	7.6	.7
1964	112	5.5	7.6	.5
1965	108	6.2	6.6	.4
1966	118	6.3	6.3	.4
1967	108	5.8	6.9	.2
1968	115	5.7	6.4	.3
1969	117	5.7	6.9	.3
1970	118	5.6	5.9	.3
1971	119	4.9	5.9	.3
1972	119	5.1	6.4	.3
1973	117	5.1	6.5	.5
1974	113	5.4	6.7	.4
1975[6]	122	5.5	6.4	.4

[1] Civilian consumption only. [2] Farm weight basis, calendar years. Includes farm garden produce but not nonfarm. Includes table-stock and processed potatoes. [3] Includes canned sweetpotatoes. [4] Cleaned basis, calendar years. [5] Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated. [6] Preliminary.

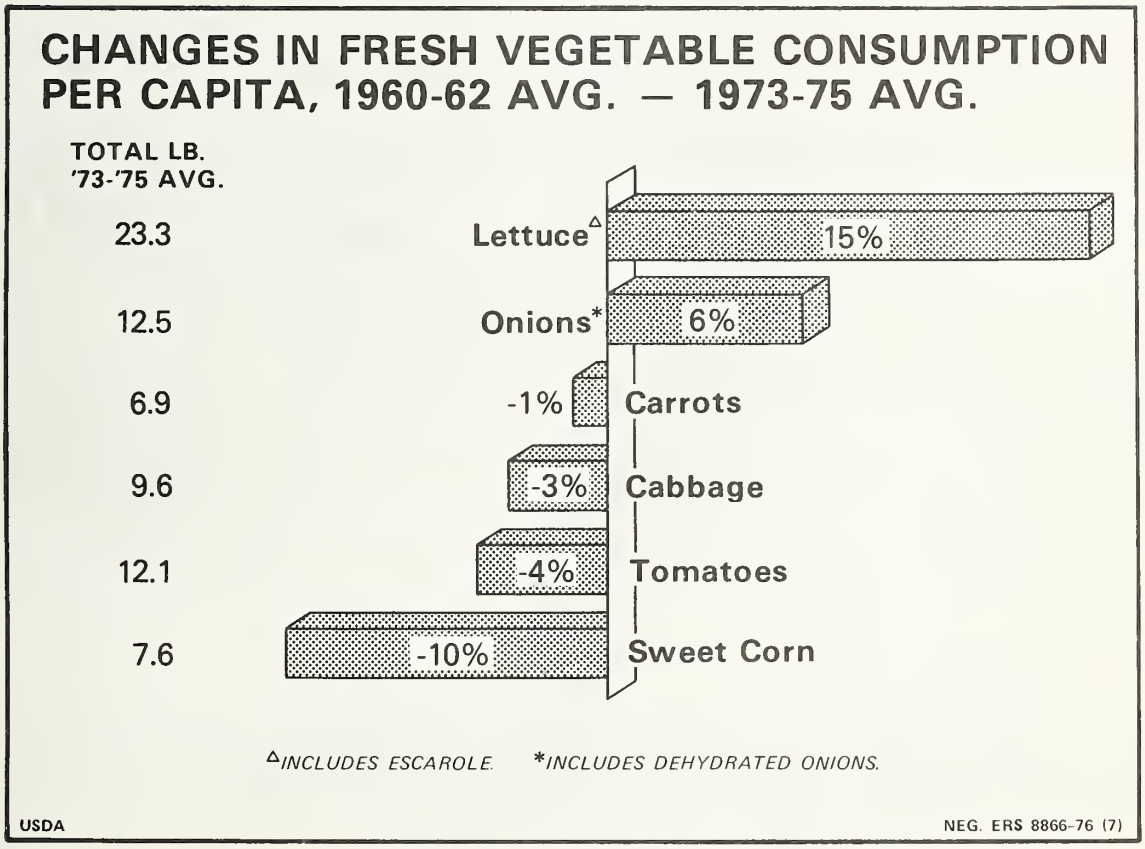


Table 9—Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables[1]
United States, calendar years 1957-75

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis																	
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1070	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975[2]
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Asparagus																		
Fresh	.80	.70	.70	.60	.60	.60	.50	.60	.40	.40	.50	.40	.50	.50	.50	.50	.40	.50
Canned	.98	.97	.88	.92	.96	.83	.88	.90	.83	.80	.87	.83	.81	.73	.70	.84	.62	.62
Frozen	.29	.38	.40	.30	.34	.30	.33	.28	.30	.32	.30	.28	.28	.24	.19	.21	.19	.17
Beans, lima[3]																		
Fresh	.30	.30	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canned	.61	.60	.57	.56	.55	.55	.52	.43	.31	.43	.46	.52	.54	.50	.44	.44	.42	.37
Frozen	1.58	1.51	1.57	1.45	.151	1.50	1.52	1.45	1.47	1.53	1.56	1.33	1.50	1.35	1.45	1.46	1.32	1.14
Beans, snap																		
Fresh	2.60	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.50
Canned	3.03	2.99	2.99	3.01	3.17	3.06	3.27	3.31	3.50	3.54	3.76	3.91	3.98	4.01	3.99	4.03	4.06	3.89
Frozen	.97	.98	.92	.87	.97	1.04	.99	1.07	1.24	1.07	1.18	1.14	1.24	1.22	1.26	1.34	1.27	1.04
Broccoli																		
Fresh	.40	.40	.40	.40	.30	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30	.40	.30	.40	.40	.40	.50	.60	1.00
Frozen	.74	.78	.84	.78	.83	.79	.88	.90	.95	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.10	1.19	1.32	1.41	1.38	1.27
Cabbage																		
Fresh	10.80	10.10	10.30	9.70	9.80	9.70	9.50	8.90	8.90	9.10	9.30	9.00	8.70	9.20	8.80	8.90	9.00	8.70
Canned[4]	2.34	2.20	2.20	2.22	2.23	2.17	1.96	2.23	2.21	2.23	2.56	2.30	2.37	2.47	2.19	2.19	2.37	2.10
Corn[5]																		
Fresh	8.40	8.80	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.20	7.80	8.10	7.40	8.00	7.80	7.20	7.20	7.50	7.80	7.80	7.40	7.60
Canned	13.47	12.68	13.20	12.32	13.64	13.78	13.85	13.54	12.95	13.22	14.19	15.08	14.66	15.18	15.98	15.79	14.84	12.59
Frozen	2.77	2.68	2.49	2.69	3.22	3.31	3.60	4.19	4.64	5.93	5.87	5.35	5.96	5.41	5.41	5.88	5.78	5.69
Cucumbers																		
Fresh	2.80	2.60	2.90	3.00	2.80	3.10	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.10	2.90	3.10	3.20	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.30	3.10
Canned[6]	4.04	3.96	3.78	3.99	4.41	4.40	4.61	4.62	4.95	5.42	5.74	5.76	5.50	5.65	5.83	5.93	5.89	6.19
Peas, green[3]																		
Fresh	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.20	.30	.20	.20	.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canned	8.16	8.57	7.76	7.85	7.39	7.40	7.38	7.44	7.58	7.39	7.56	7.49	7.06	6.86	6.87	7.71	6.35	6.26
Frozen	4.57	4.45	4.83	4.50	5.03	4.87	4.91	5.40	5.58	5.10	5.66	4.86	5.04	4.92	4.92	4.80	4.74	4.64
Spinach																		
Fresh	1.10	1.00	.90	.80	.70	.70	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.40	.30	.50	.50	.50	.40	.40
Canned	.84	.85	.78	.71	.79	.70	.63	.64	.55	.57	.65	.47	.62	.58	.65	.73	.69	.49
Frozen	.93	1.01	.88	.89	.85	.83	.88	.89	.98	1.00	1.00	.96	.97	1.04	1.03	.96	1.13	.93
Tomatoes																		
Fresh	11.90	12.80	12.60	12.60	12.70	12.00	12.20	12.00	12.40	12.40	11.90	11.70	12.20	11.40	11.90	12.50	11.80	12.00
Canned[7]	42.34	42.80	43.69	44.25	44.98	46.46	44.98	45.91	47.59	51.00	50.42	51.30	51.30	50.39	51.96	56.17	57.84	62.55

[1] Data for processed vegetables excludes quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, and baby boods and in canned wholesale mixtures such as peas and carrots and succotash. [2] Preliminary. [3] "in pod" basis. [4] Sauerkraut, canned and bulk. [5] "On-cob" basis. [6] Pickles, canned and bulk. [7] Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

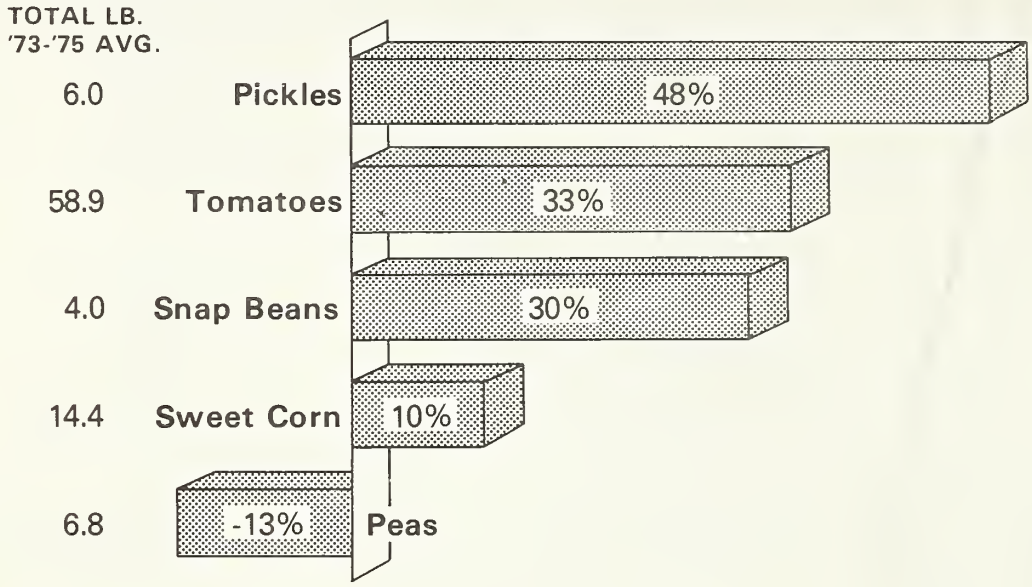
Table 10—Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and 1962 to date[1]

Period	Vegetables															
	Leafy, green and yellow															
	Tomatoes	Artchokes	Asparagus	Lima beans (unshelled)	Snap weans	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce and escarole	Green peas (unshelled)	Peppers	Spinach	Minor	Total
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
1947-49	13.8	.2	1.0	.6	4.1	.9	.2	16.1	8.8	.2	18.6	.9	2.1	1.9	6.3	61.9
1957-59	12.4	.2	.8	.3	2.7	.4	.1	10.6	7.3	.2	20.3	.3	2.2	1.0	5.2	51.6
Year																
1962	12.7	.2	.6	.3	2.3	.3	.1	9.8	7.0	.1	20.5	.3	2.3	.7	5.3	49.8
1963	12.0	.2	.6	.3	2.2	.4	.1	9.7	7.3	.1	21.4	.2	2.5	.7	5.1	50.8
1964	12.2	.3	.5	.3	2.1	.3	.1	9.5	6.9	.1	21.0	.3	2.3	.6	4.9	49.2
1965	12.0	.3	.6	.3	2.0	.3	.1	8.9	7.0	.1	21.7	.2	2.3	.6	4.6	49.0
1966	12.4	.3	.4	.3	1.9	.3	(2)	8.9	6.4	.1	21.6	.2	2.4	.6	4.0	47.4
1967	12.4	.4	.4	.3	2.0	.3	.1	9.1	6.5	.1	22.1	.1	2.6	.6	3.6	48.2
1968	11.9	.3	.5	(3)	1.9	.4	(2)	9.3	7.5	(3)	22.5	(3)	2.8	.6	5.5	51.3
1969	11.7	.3	.4	(3)	1.8	.3	(2)	9.0	6.8	(3)	22.1	(3)	2.6	.4	4.7	48.4
1970	12.2	.3	.5	(3)	1.7	.4	(2)	8.7	6.6	(3)	22.8	(3)	2.4	.3	5.0	48.7
1971	11.4	.4	.5	(3)	1.6	.4	(2)	9.2	7.2	(3)	23.2	(3)	2.6	.5	4.7	50.3
1972	11.9	.3	.5	(3)	1.7	.4	(2)	8.8	6.5	(3)	23.2	(3)	2.6	.5	4.6	49.1
1973	12.6	.3	.5	(3)	1.6	.5	(2)	8.9	6.7	(3)	23.9	(3)	2.8	.5	4.1	49.8
1974	11.8	.3	.4	(3)	1.5	.6	(2)	9.0	7.2	(3)	23.6	(3)	2.8	.4	4.2	50.0
1975[4]	12.0	.3	.5	(3)	1.5	1.0	(2)	8.7	6.8	(3)	24.5	(3)	3.1	.4	5.0	51.8

Period	Vegetables											Melons			Total vegetables and melons	Dehydrated onions
	Other										Total vegetables	Water melons	Cantaloups	Total melons		
	Beets	Cauliflower[5]	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Egg plant	Garlic	Onions and[6] shallots[7]	Minor	Total						
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
1947-49d	1.3	3.3	8.2	8.0	2.6	.4	.2	12.0	8.8	44.8	120.5	17.8	9.6	27.4	147.9	
1957-59	.7	1.3	8.0	8.3	2.8	.4	.3	11.7	6.6	40.1	104.1	16.9	8.2	25.1	129.2	
Year																
1962	.6	1.2	7.2	8.3	2.8	.4	.2	11.7	6.4	38.8	101.3	14.6	8.5	23.1	124.4	
1963	.5	1.1	6.9	8.2	3.1	.4	.3	11.9	6.0	38.4	101.2	15.9	8.7	24.6	125.8	
1964	.5	1.0	6.8	7.8	3.0	.4	.4	11.4	5.9	37.2	98.6	14.8	8.2	23.0	121.6	
1965	.5	1.0	6.7	8.1	3.1	.4	.4	11.4	5.7	37.3	98.3	15.7	7.9	23.6	121.9	
1966	.4	1.0	6.9	7.4	3.0	.4	.3	11.5	5.2	36.1	95.9	14.8	7.3	22.1	118.0	
1967	.4	1.0	6.8	8.0	3.1	.4	.4	12.1	5.4	37.6	98.2	14.2	8.1	22.3	120.5	
1968	(3)	1.0	7.2	7.8	2.9	.4	.5	11.9	6.3	38.0	101.2	14.4	8.6	23.0	124.2	
1969	(3)	.9	7.2	7.2	3.1	.4	.5	12.4	6.1	37.8	97.9	13.7	9.0	22.7	120.6	
1970	(3)	.8	7.1	7.2	3.2	.4	.5	12.4	6.0	37.6	98.5	14.4	8.9	23.3	121.8	
1971	(3)	.8	7.3	7.5	3.1	.4	.3	9.8	5.8	35.0	96.7	14.1	8.5	22.6	119.3	2.5
1972	(3)	.8	7.2	7.8	3.1	.5	.4	9.8	5.7	35.3	96.3	13.2	8.7	21.9	118.2	2.0
1973	(3)	.8	7.6	7.8	3.1	.6	.5	9.2	5.8	35.4	97.8	13.8	7.9	21.7	119.5	2.4
1974	(3)	.8	7.2	7.4	3.3	.5	.7	10.8	5.8	36.5	98.3	12.0	7.0	19.0	117.3	2.8
1975[4]	(3)	1.0	7.0	7.6	3.1	.6	.7	9.5	4.6	34.1	97.9	12.4	5.1	18.8	116.7	3.0

[1] Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. [2] Less than 0.05 pound. [3] Included in minor vegetables. [4] Preliminary. [5] Close trim basis since 1954; slight trim basis in prior years. [6] Includes 0.1 pound of shallots each year through 1958; 1959 through 1967 less than 0.05 pound; since 1968, included in minor vegetables. [7] Excludes dehydrated onions beginning 1971.

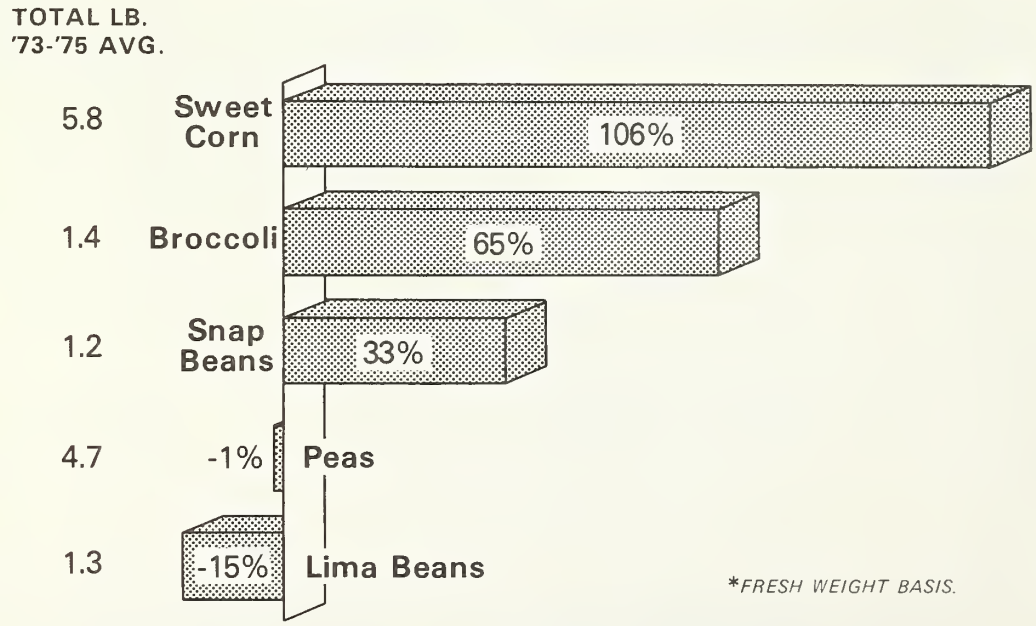
CHANGES IN CANNED VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, 1960-62 AVG. — 1973-75 AVG.*



*FRESH WEIGHT BASIS.

USDA NEG. ERS 8875-76 (7)

CHANGES IN FROZEN VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, 1960-62 AVG. — 1973-75 AVG.*



*FRESH WEIGHT BASIS.

USDA NEG. ERS 8874-76 (7)

Table 11—Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption, processed weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1962 to date[1]

Period	Leafy, green and yellow vegetables							Tomato products						Other vegetables					
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Whole tomatoes	Catsup and chili-sauce	Paste and sauce	Pulp and puree	Tomato and other vegetable juices[2]	Beets	Corn	Pickles	Sauerkraut	Sweetpotatoes	Other[3]	Total
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
1947-49 ..	.6	.4	2.8	.4	5.7	.6	1.1	4.3	2.5	2.4	.9	4.2	1.1	5.2	3.3	1.8	.4	1.4	39.1
1957-59 ..	.8	.4	4.1	.5	4.8	.6	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.4	.7	5.0	1.4	5.3	4.5	1.6	1.0	1.6	44.8
Year																			
1962 ...	.8	.4	4.5	.6	4.1	.6	1.0	4.6	4.1	[4]3.9	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	5.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	46.9
1963 ...	.7	.4	4.4	.6	4.1	.5	.9	4.6	4.3	[4]4.0	.8	5.4	1.5	5.6	5.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	47.5
1964 ...	.7	.4	4.8	.6	4.1	.6	.8	4.5	4.6	[4]3.9	.8	4.5	1.4	5.6	6.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	47.2
1965 ...	.8	.3	4.8	.6	4.1	.5	.8	4.5	5.0	[4]3.9	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	6.2	1.4	1.3	2.1	48.7
1966 ...	.7	.2	5.1	.7	4.2	.5	.7	4.6	4.8	[4]4.2	1.0	4.4	1.4	5.2	6.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	49.0
1967 ...	.7	.4	5.1	.7	4.1	.5	.7	4.6	4.7	[4]5.0	1.0	4.2	1.4	5.4	7.3	1.4	1.1	2.3	50.6
1968 ...	.7	.3	5.5	.6	4.2	.6	.8	4.9	[5]9.8		1.1	4.0	1.3	5.8	7.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	52.3
1969 ...	.7	.4	5.7	.6	4.1	.5	.6	4.9	[5]10.1		1.0	4.1	1.5	6.1	7.7	1.4	1.5	2.8	53.7
1970 ...	.7	.4	5.8	.6	3.9	.5	.8	4.8	[5]10.1		1.0	4.1	1.5	5.9	7.4	1.5	1.2	2.7	52.9
1971 ...	.6	.4	5.9	.6	3.8	.5	.7	4.9	[5]9.9		1.0	3.9	1.4	6.2	7.6	1.6	1.2	4.1	54.3
1972 ...	.6	.3	5.8	.8	3.8	.6	.8	5.1	[5]10.2		1.1	3.7	1.5	6.5	7.8	1.4	1.1	4.1	55.2
1973 ...	.7	.3	5.9	.6	4.3	.6	.9	5.8	[5]11.3		1.1	3.3	1.3	6.4	8.0	1.4	1.3	4.5	57.7
1974 ...	.5	.3	5.9	.6	3.5	.6	.9	5.0	[5]12.0		1.2	3.6	1.3	6.0	7.9	1.5	1.4	4.8	56.3
1975[6] ..	.5	.3	5.6	.6	3.4	.6	.6	4.7	13.6		1.1	3.6	1.3	5.1	8.3	1.3	1.6	4.4	56.6

[1] Exludes soups and baby food. Civilian consumption only. [2] Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comparises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and other vegetable juices 2 percent. Combination vegetable juice contains approximately 70 percent or more tomato juice. [3] Includes miscellaneous greens, pimentos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all items, especially in earlier years, for which no separate data are available. [4] Estimated. [5] Estimate combines paste, sauce, catsup and chili sauce. [6] Preliminary.

Table 12—Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, processed weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1962 to date[1]

Period	Leafy, green and yellow vegetables											Other vegetables					Potato products	Total[3]
	Asparagus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Carrots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pumpkin and squash	Broccoli	Brussils sprouts	Spinach	Other[2]	Cauliflower	Corn, cut basis	Succotash	Onions	Rhubarb		
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
1947-49 ...	.13	.28	.42	.07	.82	.05	.05	.16	.08	.27	.10	.08	.23	.04	(4)	.04	.04	2.86
1957-59 ...	.17	.77	.71	.26	1.61	.12	.10	.55	.19	.57	.61	.17	.65	.06	(4)	.03	1.56	8.13
Year																		
1962	.18	.81	.71	.39	1.84	(4)	.07	.62	.20	.56	.97	.22	.85	(4)	(4)	.03	3.82	11.27
1963	.16	.87	.70	.34	1.78	(4)	.06	.60	.20	.57	.80	.19	.88	(4)	(4)	.03	4.43	11.61
1964	.17	.84	.72	.42	1.81	(4)	.07	.66	.22	.62	.88	.20	.97	(4)	(4)	.03	5.86	13.47
1965	.15	.91	.69	.51	1.98	(4)	.07	.68	.22	.62	.89	.20	1.13	(4)	(4)	.03	5.72	13.80
1966	.16	1.06	.70	.55	2.05	(4)	.10	.71	.20	.68	1.08	.25	1.26	(4)	(4)	.03	6.93	15.76
1967	.17	.90	.73	.66	1.88	(4)	.10	.77	.20	.70	1.07	.25	1.60	(4)	(4)	.03	7.58	16.64
1968	.16	1.00	.74	.73	2.08	(4)	.12	.79	.18	.70	1.12	.26	1.59	(4)	.16	.03	8.50	18.16
1969	.15	.97	.63	.72	1.78	(4)	.13	.84	.23	.67	1.02	.30	1.44	(4)	.18	.04	9.84	18.94
1970	.14	1.05	.71	.76	1.86	(4)	.13	.83	.22	.68	1.07	.30	1.61	(4)	.25	.04	11.10	20.75
1971	.12	1.04	.64	.74	1.81	(4)	.14	.90	.22	.73	1.18	.35	1.47	(4)	.34	.04	12.12	21.84
1972	.10	1.07	.69	.81	1.81	(4)	.10	.99	.20	.72	1.12	.35	1.46	(4)	.51	.04	12.25	22.22
1973	.11	1.14	.69	.99	1.76	(4)	.16	1.06	.23	.67	1.32	.37	1.60	(4)	.53	.06	13.27	23.96
1974	.10	1.07	.63	1.00	1.74	(4)	.10	1.04	.26	.78	.96	.41	1.56	(4)	.49	.06	13.21	23.41
1975[5] ...	.09	.88	.55	.89	1.71	(4)	.14	.95	.23	.65	1.06	.35	1.53	(4)	.59	.03	13.89	23.54

[1] Civilian consumption only. [2] Included with leafy, green, and yellow because most items included are considered to be green. [3] Computed from unrounded data. [4] Included with "other". [5] Preliminary.

Table 13—Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), New York, Chicago, and shipping point, indicated periods, 1975 and 1976

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday					
			1975			1976		
			May 13	June 10	July 15	May 11	June 15	July 13
			Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
New York:								
Beans, snap, green	New Jersey	Bu. basket	---	---	8.00	---	4.75	10.00
Broccoli	California	14-bchs., crt. & ctn.	5.25	4.75	4.75	5.25	5.75	5.75
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	Various used crates	---	6.75	2.00	---	2.75	2.25
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	---	---	14.00	---	21.00	17.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag ctn.	8.75	7.50	7.25	6.25	9.75	7.00
Cauliflower	California	Carton 12's	9.00	6.50	8.50	8.00	9.00	8.25
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., crt.	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.50	8.00
Lettuce, iceberg	California	2 doz., ctn.	5.50	6.00	5.88	6.25	5.75	7.75
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. basket	2.75	2.50	---	3.00	3.25	---
Tomatoes	Ohio	8 lb. bskt., med.	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.25	4.75	---
Chicago:								
Broccoli	California	14's crt. & ctn.	5.35	4.75	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Illinois	Various used crates	---	---	2.15	---	---	2.25
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	---	---	13.50	---	16.50	8.50
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag, ctn.	8.40	7.75	7.15	6.00	8.00	7.50
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd., ctns, 12's	8.75	---	7.00	8.00	8.00	7.25
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., crt.	7.75	9.00	9.50	9.25	7.25	8.00
Pascal	Michigan	2-4 doz., crt.	---	---	7.00	---	---	7.00
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. basket	---	---	5.00	---	---	7.25
Honeydews	California	2/3-flat crt. 5-8's	---	---	6.50	---	---	6.50
Lettuce, iceberg	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	5.25	5.50	5.25	5.75	5.75	7.25
Spinach, flat type	Illionis	Bu. basket	3.00	3.25	6.50	4.25	---	---
Tomatoes	Illionis	10-lb. baskt., med-lge.	---	---	3.75	---	4.00	2.00
			Week ended					
			1975			1976		
			May 10	June 14	July 12	May 15	June 12	July 10
			Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Shipping point:								
Onions, medium	Texas	50 lb. sack Grano	4.75	5.75	9.70	2.60	2.50	---
Onions, medium	California	50 lb. sack	4.50	5.25	---	2.83	2.40	1.99
Watermelons	Florida	25 lb. av. and larger per cwt.	5.84	5.58	4.12	4.11	2.82	2.66

Source: Market News Report, AMS, U.S.D.A.

Table 14—Fresh Vegetables: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per unit, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1975 & 1976

Commodity, month, and retail unit	Retail price	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return (Fob shipping point prices[1]. [2]	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail price	Absolute	Percentage of retail price
	Cents	*Cents*	*Percent*	*Cents*	*Percent*
Carrots (lb.)					
April 1976	26.6	19.5	73	7.1	27
March 1976	23.9	17.5	73	6.4	27
April 1975	30.4	16.4	54	14.0	46
Celery (lb.)					
April 1976	25.6	20.0	78	5.6	22
March 1976	30.0	22.5	75	7.5	25
April 1975	24.0	18.9	79	5.1	21
Corn sweet (doz. ears)					
April 1976	237.6	146.1	61	91.5	39
March 1976	260.7	169.2	65	91.5	35
April 1975	235.3	143.8	61	91.5	39
Cucumbers (lb.)					
April 1976	39.7	21.0	53	18.7	43
March	39.1	14.4	37	24.7	63
April 1975	50.2	23.2	46	27.0	54
Lettuce (head)					
April 1976	42.3	31.1	74	11.2	26
March 1976	42.5	33.8	80	8.7	20
April 1975	40.6	31.6	78	9.0	22
Onions, dry yellow (lb.)					
April 1976	24.5	14.4	59	10.1	41
March 1976	23.8	75.5	65	8.3	35
April 1975	18.7	7.3	39	11.4	61
Peppers, green (lb.)					
April 1976	85.2	12.8	15	72.4	85
March 1976	53.8	27.5	51	26.3	49
April 1975	59.0	41.8	71	17.2	29
Tomatoes, vine-ripe (lb.)					
April 1976	76.9	32.0	42	44.9	58
March 1976	65.1	31.6	49	33.5	51
April 19755	66.7	32.0	42	44.9	58

[1] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers; because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [2] Production areas: Carrots-CALIFORNIA, Celery-CALIFORNIA, Corn-FLORIDA, Cucumbers-FLORIDA, Lettuce-CALIFORNIA, Onions-TEXAS, Peppers-FLORIDA, Tomatoes-FLORIDA.

Table 15—Fresh vegetables: Representative truck rates for selected fresh vegetables, Jan.-June 1975-76[1]

Commodity, area and city	1975						1976					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Dollars per package											
Cabbage (wirebound crate)												
Southern Florida To:												
Atlanta	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Chicago	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
New York City	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Rio Grande Valley, Tex. To:												
Chicago	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
New York City	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Carrots (48/1 lb. film)												
Imperial Valley, Calif. To:												
Chicago	1.50	1.68	1.68	1.68	---	---	2.15	2.15	2.30	2.77	---	---
New York City	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	---	---	2.92	2.92	3.07	3.54	---	---
Seattle	1.05	1.12	1.12	1.12	---	---	1.31	1.30	1.38	1.54	---	---
Rio Grande Valley, Tex. To:												
Chicago	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
New York City	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
Celery (wirebound crate)												
Southern California To:												
Chicago	2.35	2.35	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.18	2.18	2.25	2.25	2.40	2.75
New York City	3.30	3.30	2.91	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.88	2.88	3.12	3.75
Southern Florida To:												
Atlanta	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Chicago	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
New York City	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Corn (wirebound crate)												
Southern Florida To:												
Chicago	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Los Angeles	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
New York City	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Lettuce (24 head ctn)												
Imperial Valley, Calif. To:												
Atlanta	1.64	1.75	1.75	1.75	---	---	1.88	1.88	2.00	2.37	---	---
Chicago	1.50	1.69	1.69	1.69	---	---	1.75	1.75	1.87	2.25	---	---
New York City	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	---	---	2.38	2.37	2.50	2.88	---	---
Onions, dry (50-lb. sack)												
Western and Central New York To:												
Boston	.55	.55	.55	.55	---	---	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	---
New York City	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	---	.45	.45	.45	.45	---	---
Potatoes (100-lb. sack)												
Idaho Fall, Idaho To:												
Atlanta	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	---	---	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	---	---
Chicago	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	---	---	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.40	---	---
Los Angeles	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	---	---	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	---	---
New York City												
Yakima, Wash. To:												
Atlanta	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	---	---	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.75	---	---
Chicago	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	---	---	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	---	---
Los Angeles	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	---	---	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	---	---
New York City	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00	---	---	5.00	4.75	4.75	4.50	---	---
Presque Isle, Maine To:												
Boston	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	90.	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90
New York City	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Western and Central New York To:												
Atlanta	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	---	1.28	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	---
Boston	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	---	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	---
New York	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	---	.90	.90	.95	.95	.95	---

[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during first week of month.

Table 16—Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to latest month; and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Latest month shipments	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's	*Million cases 24/303's*	*Million cases 24/303's*	*Million cases 24/303's*	*Million cases 24/303's*
Asparagus					
1971-72	.9	5.5	6.4	[1] 2.5	5.5
1972-73	.9	5.9	6.8	[1] 2.5	5.3
1973-74	1.5	5.8	7.3	[1] 3.1	6.1
1974-75	1.2	5.6	6.8	[1] 1.8	4.4
1975-76	2.4	3.6	6.0	[1] 1.8	4.9
1976-77	1.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Beans, lima					
1971-72	.7	3.1	3.8	[2] 2.6	3.1
1972-73	.7	2.1	2.8	[2] 2.3	2.7
1973-74	.1	3.2	3.3	[2] 2.5	3.1
1974-75	.2	2.5	2.7	[3] 2.2	2.5
1975-76	.2	3.7	3.9	[3] 2.6	N.A.
Beans, snap					
1971-72	8.0	50.0	58.0	[3] 50.3	52.1
1972-73	5.9	47.6	53.5	[3] 49.6	50.8
1973-74	2.7	55.0	57.7	[3] 51.4	52.5
1974-75	5.2	62.3	67.5	[3] 52.1	52.2
1975-76	15.3	55.4	70.7	[3] 54.5	N.A.
Beets					
1971-72	3.5	10.2	13.7	[4] 9.1	11.5
1972-73	2.2	9.4	11.6	[4] 9.7	10.7
1973-74	.9	11.3	12.2	[4] 10.2	11.3
1974-75	.9	14.8	15.7	[4] 9.8	11.7
1975-76	4.0	13.4	17.4	[4] 9.4	N.A.
Carrots					
1971-72	2.4	5.7	8.1	[4] 5.2	6.2
1972-73	1.9	5.1	7.0	[4] 5.6	6.0
1973-74	1.0	6.2	7.2	[4] 4.9	5.0
1974-75	2.2	7.2	9.4	[4] 4.8	5.5
1975-76	3.9	5.0	8.9	[4] 5.3	N.A.
Corn, sweet					
1971-72	9.4	53.8	63.2	[3] 51.1	54.0
1972-73	9.2	53.0	62.2	[3] 52.6	55.9
1973-74	6.3	55.2	61.5	[3] 54.6	57.6
1974-75	3.9	46.4	50.3	[3] 42.6	45.2
1975-76	5.1	57.5	62.6	[3] 49.2	N.A.
Peas, green					
1971-72	4.3	33.2	37.5	[3] 32.6	32.6
1972-73	4.9	33.1	38.0	[3] 34.4	34.4
1973-74	3.6	29.6	33.2	[3] 31.7	31.7
1974-75	1.5	33.1	34.6	[3] 30.0	30.1
1975-76	4.5	35.2	39.7	[3] 31.3	N.A.

[1] August 1. [2] May 1. [3] June 1. [4] April 1.

National Canners Association.

Table 17—Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1974 and 1975, and cold storage holdings, July 1, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold storage holdings		
	1974	1975	July 1, 1974	July 1, 1975	July 1, 1976[1]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Asparagus	16	18	23	20	21
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	46	50	11	15	18
Baby	97	86	21	39	49
Total	143	136	32	54	68
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	161	144	49	77	54
French cut	70	59	26	29	19
Wax	7	7	([3])	([3])	([3])
Total	238	210	75	106	73
Broccoli	245	192	100	97	81
Brussels sprouts	54	54	21	20	26
Carrots	248	166	84	94	67
Cauliflower	94	76	25	33	24
Corn, cut	298	288	58	79	96
Corn-on-cob	152	183	26	22	43
Mixed vegetables	([3])	([3])	29	33	34
Onions	111	121	25	20	21
Peas	417	401	133	161	169
Peas and carrots	([3])	([3])	9	11	12
Pumpkin and squash	33	30	([3])	([3])	([3])
Rhubarb	7	6	([3])	([3])	([3])
Spinach	178	129	127	116	126
Kale	5	5	([3])	([3])	([3])
Okra	43	28	19	20	18
Peas, blackeye	31	22	7	9	5
Turnip greens	11	16	([3])	([3])	([3])
Miscellaneous vegetables	164	131	175	175	156
Total	2,488	2,212	968	1,070	1,040
French fried potatoes	2,542	2,663	433	748	648
Other frozen potatoes	443	368	111	133	105
Total frozen potatoes	2,985	3,001	544	881	753
Grand total	5,473	5,213	1,512	1,951	1,793

[1] Preliminary. [2] Considered as repacks and not included in total. [3] Included in miscellaneous vegetables. n.a. - not available. Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 18—Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, U.S. No. 1 indicated periods 1975 and 1976

Item	State	Week ended					
		1975			1976		
		May 17	June 14	July 12	May 15	June 12	July 10
		Dollars per 100 lb. sack	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*
F.o.b. shipping points							
Kern County							
Long Whites	California	5.75	7.70	7.95	6.25	4.60	3.00
Hi Plains-Panhandle Dist.							
Round Reds	Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---
Southern points							
Rounds Reds	Alabama	4.58	---	[1] 10.00	8.00	5.50	5.13
Round Whites	Virginia	---	---	10.00	---	---	5.25
		Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1975			1976		
		May 13	June 17	July 15	May 11	June 15	July 13
		Dollars per 50 lb. sack	*Dollars per 50 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 50 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 50 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 50 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 50 lbs. sack*
Terminal markets							
New York							
Long Whites	California	---	6.25	6.85	---	5.25	---
Katahdin, 2" min.	Maine	2.40	5.65	---	4.85	4.38	---
		Dollars per 100 lb. sack	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*	*Dollars per 100 lb. sack*
Chicago							
Long Whites	California	---	12.50	12.75	---	9.10	7.75

[1] Northeast points.

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 19—Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (wholesale lots) at New York and Chicago for stocks of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1975 and 1976

Item	State	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1975			1976		
		May 13	June 17	July 15	May 11	June 15	July 13
		Dollars per 50 lb. container	*Dollars per 50 lb. container*	*Dollars per 50 lb. container*	*Dollars per 50 lb. container*	*Dollars per 50 lb. container*	*Dollars per 50 lb. container*
Terminal markets							
New York							
Porto Rico	North Carolina	13.25	---	10.00	7.25	7.25	6.75
Chicago							
Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	---	---	---	8.25	8.25	9.25

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

HOME GROWN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AND THEIR USE

by
Evelyn F. Kaitz and Jon P. Weimer*

ABSTRACT: Recent survey results indicate there has been a slight but steady increase in home gardening over the past 3 years. Predominant reasons given for home gardening were a preference for the taste of fresh fruits and vegetables, a desire to save money, and an interest in gardening as a hobby. Tomatoes are the most popular vegetable for growing and canning; beans are most popular for freezing.

KEYWORDS: Food Shoppers Behavior, Household Fruit and Vegetable Gardens, Freezing, Canning, or Preserving.

Home gardening has been presumed to be one of the favorite hobbies of Americans. However, very little information has been available in terms of the growth of home gardening, the types of fruits and vegetables grown, the ways these home-grown products have been subsequently used, and the motivations to garden.

The home fruit and vegetable gardening findings presented here are from the first phase of a two-phase survey conducted under the auspices of the National Economic Analysis Division of ERS. This survey was designed to assess consumers' knowledge, needs, and attitudes relating to food. The section on home gardening of fruits and vegetables was one of eight areas of information investigated.

These preliminary results are based on roughly 1,500 interviews conducted during the latter part of April through early June 1976. Respondents were the main food shoppers or had the major responsibility for food purchasing decisions within their households, and were selected to represent a cross section of households throughout the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. Final results obtained in this study can be projected within certain statistical limits to all households within the United States.

Gardening Grows in Popularity

The survey results indicated a slight but steady growth in home gardening over the past 3 years—with 43 percent of the households planting a garden in 1974, 46 percent in 1975, and 48 percent having or intending to have a garden in 1976. This suggests that the interest in home fruit and vegetable gardening generated in the United States 3 or 4 years ago amid fast-rising food prices may be becoming firmly established and is not necessarily a transitory phenomenon.

Home gardening was slightly more popular in the North Central region, and in the rural areas. Incidence of home gardens also increased as the size of the household increased.

Table 1—Household garden activity in 1974-1976

Activity	*Percent*
Had a household garden in 1974, 1975 and either already have one or plan to have one in 1976	34
Did not have a household garden in 1974, 1975 and do not plan to have one in 1976	42
Had a household garden in 1974, 1975 and do not plan to have one in 1976	5
Had a household garden in 1974, did not have one in 1975 and do not plan to have one in 1976	3
Had a household garden in 1974, did not have one in 1975 and either already have one or plan to have one in 1976	2
Did not have a household garden in 1974, 1975 and either already have or plan to have one in 1976	7
Did not have a household garden in 1974, did have one in 1975 and either already have or plan to have one in 1976	5
Did not have a household garden in 1974, had one in 1975 and do not plan to have one in 1976	2

Source: National Study of *Consumers' Food-Related Behavior, Attitudes and Motives*, Conducted by USDA, April-June 1976.

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About one-third of the sample survey households had a garden throughout the 3 year period considered (table 1). These households can be referred to as the continuous fruit and vegetable garden households. In contrast, about 40 percent of the households sampled did not have a fruit or vegetable garden in these three years; these are the continuous nongarden households. Small percentages of the other households either were new gardeners or discontinued gardening.

Comparative Garden Sizes

Garden sizes remained about the same for about two-thirds of the households having gardens in 1974 and 1975, and increased in size for about a fourth of these households. Garden sizes also tended to increase as the number of the household members increased during the period.

As mentioned earlier, 48 percent of the respondents indicated that someone in their household either already had or planned to have a garden in 1976. Bear in mind, however, that because of the interviewing time period, and difference in climate throughout the 48 States included in the survey, only about 20 percent of the household gardens had already been planted this year. The comparative garden size in the households that had a garden in 1975 and already had one or planned to have one this year was as follows: About 70 percent of the gardens were the same size both years, about 15 percent already were or were expected to be larger, and about 10 percent were smaller. This pattern prevailed among the different types of households.

Demographic Differences Among Households That Did or Did Not Have a Garden All 3 Years

Table 2 shows the differences in the demographic characteristics of the one-third of the households that had a fruit and vegetable garden in 1974, 1975, and 1976 (the continuous garden households) and the characteristics of the 40 percent of the sampled households that did not have fruit and vegetable garden these 3 years (continuous nongarden households).

Comparisons between continuous garden households with nongarden households (shown in detail in table 2) reveal:

—More continuous garden households than nongarden households in the North Central region.

Almost twice as many home garden households were in owned houses than were nongarden households.

—More continuous garden households than nongarden households had lived in the same dwelling since January 1975. These data imply that gardening is more prevalent in households with a sense of permanency.

Table 2—Demographic characteristics of households having a fruit or vegetable garden in 1974, 1975 and having or planning to have one in 1976; and of households not having a fruit or vegetable garden in 1974, 1975 and not planning to have one in 1976

Characteristics	Garden households	Non-garden households
	Percent	
Region:		
Northeast	22	25
North Central	34	24
South	28	33
West	16	18
Type dwelling:		
Own house	87	49
Rent house	6	15
Other (own/rent apt., mobil home, etc.)	6	36
Occupancy period:		
Lived in same dwelling since January 1975	91	84
Did not live in same dwelling since January 1975	8	14
Family income:		
Less than $5,000	12	19
$5,000-9,999	19	22
$10,000-14,999	20	20
$15,000-24,999	24	14
$25,000 and over	11	8
Income change:		
More in 1975 than 1974	36	32
Less in 1975 than 1974	17	14
Same in 1975 and 1974	43	48
Household size:		
One member	7	23
Two members	32	31
Three or four members	38	31
Five or more members	23	15
Households with at least one person in each age group:		
Under 6	23	23
6-11	29	18
12-17	28	18
18-24	25	28
25-34	30	27
35-44	27	20
45-54	26	23
55-64	27	19
65 or more	22	23

Source: National Study of *Consumers' Food-Related Behavior, Attitudes and Motives*, Conducted by USDA, April-June 1976.

—More of the nongarden households had a total family income of less than $5,000 than did garden households.

—More garden households had a total family income between $15,000 and $24,999.

—More of the garden households had three or more members than did the nongarden households.

The Motivations To Garden in 1975

Households with gardens in 1975 cited numerous reasons for gardening but three predominated: a preference for the taste of fresh fruits and vegetables (about 50 percent of the respondents mentioned this reason), a desire to save money and cut down on the food budget (mentioned by about

40 percent), and an interest in gardening as a hobby (reported by about one-third of the respondents).

Economy motives figured importantly for households with children, households in rural areas, and those with five or more members. Hobby gardening was more prevalent in single member and metropolitan households. Regardless of region, size of household or rural or urban location, about the same proportion of respondents said they had the garden in 1975 because they like the taste of fresh fruit and vegetables. Thus, not only is gardening viewed by a sizable proportion of people as a means of saving money (which may have been the original motive for gardening), but also as a means to obtain good tasting produce, and as a recreational outlet—that is, a hobby. The last two motives might tend to perpetuate gardening even in better economic times.

Fruits and Vegetables Grown

The tomato was the most popular vegetable grown in the 1975 home gardens—about 95 percent of the garden households grew them (table 3). Next in popularity were beans (limas, green, wax, pole, etc.)—grown in about 70 percent of the 1975 home gardens; cucumbers, peppers, radishes, and green onions (scallions)—grown in about 60 percent of the gardens; and lettuce, onions, corn, and carrots grown in about 50 percent.

Table 3—Percent of households with gardens producing, freezing, and canning or preserving selected fruits and vegetables from their home gardens in 1975

Fruits and vegetables	Grown	Frozen	Canned or preserved
	Percent		
Tomatoes	95	26	65
Beans (lima, wax, etc.)	71	54	42
Cucumbers	62	4	29
Peppers	61	28	10
Radishes	59	0	0
Green onions (scallions)	58	2	1
Lettuce	56	1	0
Onions	52	3	4
Carrots	50	15	8
Corn	50	41	15
Squash	45	21	8
Beets	40	7	29
Peas	40	27	7
Turnips	26	7	1
Strawberries	22	16	9
Apples	20	11	15
Melons	13	3	1
Peaches	13	7	10
Pears	10	3	10

Source: National Study of *Consumers' Food-Related Behavior, Attitudes and Motives*, Conducted by USDA, April-June 1976.

Not many fruits were grown in the 1975 home gardens. Strawberries and apples were the most popular—mentioned by about 20 percent. Melons, peaches, and pears were the only other fruits grown in more than 10 percent of the home gardens. Strawberries were more popular in the West than in the other regions.

Home Freezing

Under half the survey households froze some fruits or vegetables in 1975. Home freezing was most prevalent in rural communities. The largest proportion of households that did not freeze any fruits or vegetables in 1975 were in the larger metropolitan areas, the Northeast region, and the one-member households. The largest proportion of households freezing produce were from the continuous garden households (about 75 percent), whereas the least likely to freeze fruits and vegetables in 1975 were from the household group that had not had a garden in any of the 3 years being considered.

About 69 percent of the 1975 garden households froze fruits and vegetables from their home gardens. As can be seen in table 3, the order of popularity was very different for freezing the home grown vegetables than for growing them. Beans were frozen in about half of the households, corn in about 40 percent, peppers, peas, and tomatoes in almost 30 percent. Strawberries and apples, the most popular fruits, were frozen in only 16 and 11 percent of the households, respectively.

Generally, relatively few of the fruits or vegetables grown in the household garden in 1975 were frozen. About 45 percent of the garden households froze only one, two, or three fruits or vegetables (about 15 percent for each).

Home Canning

Around 30 percent of the respondents said someone in their household canned or preserved fruits or vegetables in 1975 from the household garden. One of the reasons for the household garden in 1975 (given by about 14 percent of the garden respondents) was to provide food for canning.

The two most popular vegetables canned from household gardens were also the two most popular vegetables grown in the 1975 home gardens—tomatoes and beans (table 3). Cucumbers and beets were next in canning popularity. Of the home grown fruits, apples were canned most frequently, followed by strawberries, pears, and peaches.

Generally, not too many different home-grown fruits and vegetables in 1975 were canned or preserved. About half of the garden households

canned one, two, or three fruits or vegetables from their home garden. (About 16 percent for each.)

In view of the publicity concerning canning and preserving in the past year, it is difficult to say whether the incidence of home canning found in this survey is lower or higher than should be expected. Further research is planned in the future to determine how pervasive it is, and to discern in more detail the motives for canning and preserving.

Canning and Preserving Supplies

Approximately two-thirds of the households that canned or preserved fruits and vegetables in 1975 had some difficulty in obtaining items needed for canning—particularly lids.

This difficulty in getting necessary supplies caused about 25 percent of the canning households to cut down on canning and preserving in 1975. About a fifth shifted over to freezing.

It will be interesting to determine if the necessity last year to switch from home canning to freezing will carry over to 1976. Is this a temporary effect or will more canners switch to freezing? In 1976, the supply of lids available for canning is supposedly ample for consumer needs. ERS is planning to ask this series of questions again in the second phase of the study, and, we will have some additional data early in 1977.

RECENT VEGETABLE PUBLICATIONS

California Celery Prices, Costs, and Margins, ERS-549. (Reprinted from the *Vegetable Situation*, May 1974.)

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Florida and Mexico's Shares of the U.S. Fresh Winter Vegetable Market, TVS 199. (Reprinted from the *Vegetable Situation*, February 1976.)

Packing California Vine-Ripe Tomatoes—Costs and Efficiencies, USDA, ERS, AER-275, December 1974.

Packing California Mature Green Tomatoes, Costs and Efficienies, USDA, ERS, AER-282, February 1975.

Trends in Production and Marketing of California Fresh Market Tomatoes, University of California, 75-BL/1871, May 1975.

Economic Impact of Water Pollution Control Regulations on the Tomato Processing Industry, USDA, ERS, AER-334, May 1976.

Decentralizied Tomato Processing: Plant Design, Costs, and Economic Feasibility, USDA, ERS, AER-313, December 1975.

The Winter Fresh Tomato Industry—A Systems Analysis, USDA, ERS, AER-330, April 1976.

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Treatment of Hedging in Commodity Market Regulation. USDA, ERS Technical Bulletin 1538, April 1976.

Farmers' Use of Forward Contracts and Futures Market, USDA, ERS, AER-320, March 1976.

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